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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 115 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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BOMBAY & KARACHI TO RABEGH WITH PILGRIMS.

S. S. "JEHANGIR" 3566 tons sailing from Bombay via Karachi about the 16th May, 1925.

There will be subsequent sailings every few days provided sufficient pilgrims are available. Names of steamers will be notified later.

SINGLE RATES WITHOUT FOOD.

First Class ..... Rs. 375
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Deck ..... Rs. 125

N.B.—No deck tickets will be sold to pilgrims without the production of their passports duly endorsed by the Police Office to the effect that they have paid a deposit of Rs. 70 for their homeward passage from Hedjaz ports.

Return tickets will be issued to First and Second Class pilgrims only, if required.

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First Class ..... Rs. 550
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BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.		Connection at Aden with	Tons.
16th May.	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA	..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA			16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§			7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4 July	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x	..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA	..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA			7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA	..		10,911
5 Sept.	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
19th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA*	16,227
26th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon "A" Return Tickets are available for short period commencing from Bombay on 20th June and terminating by steamer due Bombay on 11th September.

The Rates are as follows :—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and Back via Marseilles including P and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
11th June	MANDALA	..	8,246
25th ,,	NIRVANA*	..	6,021
6th July	DOMALA	..	8,441
6th August	MARGHA	..	8,278
7th Sept.	WARFIELD*	..	6,060
20th Oct.	NIRVANA*	..	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	..	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	..	8,427
10th Dece.	MARGHA	..	8,278

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
26th May	DELTA	..	8,097	MALOJA
28th ,,	NAGPORE*	..	5,283	
4th June	LAHORE*	..	5,282	
11th ,,	ALIPORE	..	5273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN	..	6,656	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA	..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	..	16,227	
18th ,,	DELTA	..	18,097	MOOLTAN
15th Sept.	SOUDAN	..	6,656	MALOJA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.		Destination.
15th May	VASNA	..	Busreh via Karachi.
18th ,,	VITA*	..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
20th ,,	CHAKLA	..	Aden via Karachi & P. G Ports.
23rd ,,	SIRSA	..	Rangoon via Tuticorin.
24th ,,	BARJORA	..	Colmbo via Malabar ports.
27th ,,	KARAGOLA	..	East & S. Africa.

* The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays are being suspended after the sailings of the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P O. BOX 122.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru.	Matsusnita.	5970	14thMay	30th May
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	5th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July.

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

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If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.

They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills. For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road : : : : BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
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This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

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"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

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Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
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Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

☞ This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA

For particulars apply to:—

C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay,

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
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THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
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SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere to push the sale of our fashionable Coatings, Shirtings, Bedsheets, etc., on liberal remuneration. For terms, apply to West Coast Weaving Establishment, Cannanore, (Malabar).
A R1124

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Persian. Appiy before 18th May, stating qualifications and salary expected to the MANAGER, Madresa-E-Mohammedia, Piperdiwala High School, RANDER.
A R1125

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT for Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya, must be a graduate. Full time service. A Jain preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply SECRETARY, Address Govalia Tank Road, Bombay.
A R1129

WANTED—An experienced VAIDYA for a Charitable Ayurvedic Dispensary for upcountry, only experienced in Ayurvedic should apply PRANJIVANDAS NARSILAL, Kennedy House, Kennedy Bridge. Tel. No. 41679 or Chawk Mooljl Jetha Market.
A R1144

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced LADY DOCTOR with English and Indian Medical Qualifications of the highest possible order. Should be expert in surgery, specially in the use of forceps in delivery cases. Salary Rs. 400-20-600. Apply with copies of testimonials, photo and references to RAI BAHADUR BENARSI DAS, Banker and Mill Owner, Ambala Cantt
A 23272

WANTED—A HINDU LADY GRADUATE for the Maharani Burdwan Girls' High School, Lahore, Apply atonce with testimonials, stating qualifications, previous experience, and minimum salary acceptable to GOPAL CHAND, B. A., LL. B. Vakil High Court, Lahore.
A 23286.

WANTED—(1) TRAINED TEACHERS for middle school. (2) Two SUPERINTENDENTS of Boarding houses. (3) RESEARCH SCHOLARS. (4) GRADUATES, capable of translating books from other languages into Hindi on the following subjects:—Philosophy; Political Economy; Ethics; Industry; Trade and Commerce; Agriculture; History; Modern Sciences. Applicants must belong to the old type of Indian civilization. Free board, free lodging and healthy atmosphere guaranteed. Apply stating terms to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to Raja Sahib, Aligarh, U. P.
A 23273

SITUATIONS WANTED.

DYER expert in Laboratory and Mill line six years' practical experience, thorough knowledge of working and machinery, open for EMPLOYMENT, either Mill or Laboratory, local or mofussil, best references, please write to Box No. 778 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 1149

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Top floor above Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company at Murzban Road, Fort, for office and residence area of rooms 3050 square feet. Apply NOOROODIN SHAIKH ADAM, Nagdevi Street.
C R1142

SHOW-ROOM TO LET—Available for immediate occupation a splendid SHOW-ROOM, complete with Electric Bowl Fittings and Fan, on the ground floor of SACKLAT HOUSE in a most conspicuous business quarter of New Queen's Road. Apply Mr. A. H. SACKLATWALLA on the premises.
C R1132

TO LET.—An upper-storied BUNGALOW, open and breezy on all sides, with a neatly laid out Garden, at Cleveland Road, Worli. Accom. 8 rooms, kitchen, store rooms, Garage, etc. Apply Mr. A. H. SACKLATWALLA, New Queen's Road.
C R1130

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

A SPACIOUS FIVE STORIED BUILDING on Lamington Road, Land Free Hold. Apply Box No. 777, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1127

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—One BABCOCK PRINTING MACHINE at a reasonable price. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
K

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Five seater, Sedan body, 1922 Model, Chevrolet Car, Sparingly used, perfect condition. For inspection apply to DAWAR H. KAZI, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, or Green's Hotel, Apollo Bunder.
JA R 1148

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA CURED.—DR. J. N. CHOWDHURY says "It gives me pleasure to send you a few words of testimony about your cure for Leprosy, etc. It has perfectly cured some of my patients." Rs. 7/8 per week. Particulars free "SHRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R1116

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MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING

Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
T R1111

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
M784

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARANDAS BHANABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that right, title, interest and half share in all those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground now joined into one together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Kamatipura Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 1114-1115 Street Nos. 74-79-81 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3508, 3509, 3510, New Nos. 10264, 10265, 10266, Old Survey Nos. 3090, 3091, 3092, New Survey Nos. 5870, 5871 and containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of the wife of Abdul Rehman Parbhoo on the West by the property of Jungum Dharmaji, on the North by sweepers passage and on the South by the 2nd Kamatipura Street.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1925.

MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS AND CO., Purchasers Attorneys.

C23285

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED.

CLERKS for the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 60-4-100-3-160. Only those who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, before the year 1919 or the Bombay University School Final Examination or the School Leaving Examination qualifying for Government service or any higher Examination need apply. Those knowing typewriting by the touch system *in addition* will be preferred.

Intending candidates should send in their applications *in their own handwriting* addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, before the 1st June, 1925, stating their caste, age, educational qualifications and speed in typewriting. They should also submit copies of their Examination certificates nd certificates of moral character and social tanding from 2 respectable persons.

M. J. GILES,

Dy. Commissioner of Police for the Port.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 9th May 1925.

C23251

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Bahauddin College Junagadh, a PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS capable of taking the highest classes. Candidates must have secured high Honours in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination and passed the M.A. in the same subject with distinction. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by annual increment of Rs. 10 in five years. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th of May, 1925.

SHEIKH MAHAMAD,
Dewan, Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, April 1925.

C23199

BORING PLANT FOR SALE.

A STEAM DRIVEN CALYX CORE DRILL, Class F—1, capacity 800 feet size of bore 3½" to 6 7/8" complete with all regular equipment, accessories and tools is offered for sale. The plant is in efficient condition having been worked for a little over a year only. A 10 N. H. P. Marshall Portable Locomotive Multitubular Boiler in perfect condition and the following are also offered with the above:—

500 feet 4" Steel drive pipes.
350 feet 6" Steel drive pipes.
600 feet drill roda.

For further particulars apply to the STATE ENGINEER, Cambay.

C23240

NOTICE

"COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, WORKSHOP, POONA".

NEW DIPLOMA COURSE in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering classes commence from June, 1925.

Candidates for admission to Diploma classes must have passed one of the following examinations and as a rule be under 20 years of age.

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The Matriculation Examination.
(3) The School Leaving certificate entitling students to admission to Government Service or to the University showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those, who have obtained a school leaving certificate but have not passed in these subjects provided that they pass an entrance test held by the College Authorities.
(4) The European High School Examination.
(5) The full Senior Commercial Examination.
(6) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

If sufficient candidates are not forthcoming with these qualifications for admission to the Mechanical and Electrical Courses candidates of lesser qualification may be admitted at the discretion of the Principal.

Applications with one rupee Registration fee should reach the SUPERINTENDENT on or before the 1st of June 1925.

(Sd.) W. L. C. TRENCH,
Principal.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 11th May, 1925.

C23269

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply on hire to the Secretary of State in Council of a steamship for the carriage of passengers, mails and cargo between Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and the Andaman Islands. The vessel should be of net tonnage of not less than 1200 nor more than 2000 tons and should have

(1) Sheltered Decks.
(2) Accommodation for
  (a) First Class passengers, not less than 14 preferably with some single berth cabins,
  (b) Second Class passengers, not less than 10.
  (c) Ordinary deck passengers, 700-800.
  (d) Convicts—between decks—250.
  (e) 250 British or Indian Troops on special occasions and with corresponding reduction in number of other passengers.
(3) Cargo space for
  (a) 600-1000 tons of timber according to whether convicts are carried or not.
  (b) 100 tons other cargo.

2. The vessel is required for a period of 2 years from 1st September, 1925. She must be sea-worthy, properly fitted and equipped, and with full complement of officers, seamen, engineers and firemen for a vessel of the tonnage. The owners will be required to provide and pay for all the provisions including drinking water and wages of the Captain, Officers, Engineers, firemen and entire crew and for the insurance of the vessel and for her maintenance in a thoroughly efficient state for service. The Charterer will provide and pay for fuel, and Port Pilotage and other dues, and will load and discharge the steamer at all ports

3. Tenders should reach the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla not later than the 31st May, 1925.

4. Copies of Tender Forms together with the detailed terms and conditions of contract may be obtained on application from the same officer.

5. The Government of India will accept such tender as they may think fit, but they do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

U. C. STUART.

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

23253

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

AND

JUBBULPORE

"LOTUS" BRAND

Portland Cements

ALSO

KATNI

FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
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All available for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort-BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 20418.

FOR SALE.

ONE CLEMENT TALBOT 12 H. P., five seater, touring car, 4 cylinder, complete with 2 electric Head Lamps fitted with Rapson's Dipping Patent, electric side lamps and tail lamp, electric and Lucas Horn and complete tool kit, patent J. M. Shock absorbers fitted to rear springs vacuum Petrol feed, speedometer and dash clock; in excellent running order. May be seen and tried on application to Motor Vehicle Department, Head Police, Office

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 8th May 1925.

C23255

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received personally by the undersigned at his Office on MONDAY, the 25th May, 1925, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (B.T.) for carrying out work in the Municipal Schools as under:—

(a) **Supplying Clocks to Schools:—**

Type Required:—Ansonia American "A" type striking hours and eight days' key.

Please quote rate per clock and per dozen separately. Quantity required per year about 25.

(b) **Rates to be quoted for each clock for:—**

1. Doing any repairs to any clock of the Municipal Schools which are nearly 325 in number whenever required and ordered to be done.

2. A general wholesale rate per school clock per year for repairing all the school clocks whenever they require repairs of any kind which the Contractor will watch and carry out, from time to time.

3. For winding up the clocks of all the Municipal Schools every week.

N. B.—In the case of 1—charges of repairs done to as many clocks as were ordered to be repaired only will be paid.

In the case of 2—the Contractor will be paid the amount in lump for all the school clocks together at the settled rate per clock irrespective of the number of clocks repaired. In this case, the Contractor will have to go personally from school to school and to undertake the repairs without orders from this Office. In both the cases, the Contractor will be required to substitute the school clock by one of his own during the days of repairs.

(c) Rates for Lime-washing the water-closets, water rooms, urinals, etc., of the Municipal Primary Schools, whenever required (double coat) rate per brass to be quoted.
(d) Rates for painting and re-painting the blackboards of the Municipal Primary Schools
(e) Rates for caning School Chairs.
(f) Rates per cask of copper with lid and a cock for storing drinking water in Municipal Schools for children.

Measurement of the cask:—Height 2ft.
Diameter 15 inches.
Weight 40 seers.

Rates for Copper, each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 to be returned if the tender is not accepted.

(g) Harmoniums for Schools.
1. Hand Harmonium of 3 3/4 and 3½ Saptaks.
2. Hand and Foot Harmoniums of 3 3/4 and 3½ Saptaks.
Both Country and Foreign Reeds.

N. B.—It is opened for the Tenderers to quote rates for all the above items or for any of them.

M. I. FAROOQUI
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office.
Bombay, 11th May, 1925.

C23282

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of uniforms to the Forest Staff of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind during the year ending 31st March, 1926. Form of tender and particulars of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. SEALED tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 4 p.m. on 1st June, 1925 to—

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Central Offices,
Poona, 9-5-25.

C23270

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT MATHERAN.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvents, right, title and interest in two valuable immovable properties known as "GARBUT HALL" and "CHALET" at MATHERAN.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mahomedalli, Adamji Peerbhoy, Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy (Insolvents), and under an order of the Court and with the consent of the mortgagee thereof Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtalla Sayani, MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th day of May 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), AT MESSRS. SHAPURJI CHINOY'S MATHERAN STORES, OPP. MATHERAN LIBRARY, AT MATHERAN the right, title and interest of the above insolvents in the undermentioned properties:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of ground and premises with their appurtenances situated at Matheran in the District of Colaba containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 14 gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 70 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Colaba together with all the messuage dwelling house or bungalow called or known by the name of "GARBUT HALL" which said premises are bounded on the East by public road, on the West by Government ground No. 146, on the North by the lands Nos. 102 and 109 and on the South by Government land.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Matheran in the District of Colaba and Registration Sub-District of Karjat containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 31 gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 22 in a certain map or plan of the said Matheran deposited in the office of the Collector of Colaba together with all the messuage, dwelling house or bungalow called or known by the name of "CHALET" which said premises are bounded on the East by Government ground on the West by Government ground and a main lodge on the North by Government ground and on the South by Government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Vrajlal and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN SAFES, SILVER CHAIR, RED WRITING INK, BLUE BLACK COPYING INK, REFILL GUMS, LIQUID GUMS, INSOLVENT'S OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th May, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, Jost's fans, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Pestonji Bomanji Khodaiji (Insolvent) traded as Khodaiji and Son

Writing tables, chairs, copying press, cupboard, scale with weights, paint, etc.

By the order of the offices concerned:—

One lot of Red Writing ink, Blue Black Copying ink, liquid gum and Refil gums

By the order of the concerned:—

One Silver chair with silk lining.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 17TH MAY, AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE BY BENJAMIN RICH GLASS AND CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 17th May, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Benjamin and other well-known make consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large made to order sideboards and dump waiters, large and small carpets and carpet rugs, teak-wood mirror fronted screens, beaded door chicks, half doors, double meat safe, English ice box, wall and table clocks, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas, glass door book cases, silver show cases, large and small writing tables, office chairs, teak-wood bedstead with mattress, rich mirror and panel door almyrahs, Milner's safe on stand, cane chairs, and tea-poys, bent-wood chairs, dressing table with side mirror wings, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, meat safe, copper water boiler, large iron stove with chimney, iron charpoys, garden benches, copper and aluminium utensils, marble bust with stand, hat stands, etc., etc. The property of Miss B. S. Patel.

Catalogues are published and the propkerty on view.

BENNETT & CO.

READY FOR SALE

MAKE MONEY

COTTON DEALERS DIARY 1925-1926

contains 215 opinions about twice a week Broach-Cotton, New York, Futures expected fluctuations, besides Liverpool Futures and expected figure and farak of Calcutta monthly Opium Auction.

COST Rs. 5

TILL 15th APRIL 1925

OUR last year's Diary Contained 118 Opinions, out of which about 80 found correct, 38 wrong, 34 exact; on the whole 75 PER CENT RESULT CORRECT

Purchase 1925-1926 Diary and see Opinions on 28th, 31st March 6th, 7th, 11th, 14th April 1925 AND MAKE MONEY.

Cost Rs. 5, nothing comparing the profits

V. P Not advised.

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 AND 10.
"PARTED CURTAINS"
Starring
HENRY B. WALTHALL
AND
MARY ALDEN
A heart-stirring melodrama of one who commits crime to save another.
"SHOULD SHE MARRY AN ARTIST?"
featuring
EDNA MURPHY
See the Magic Sands tell her! What should the girl do?
PATHE GAZETTE
The Latest from everywhere.
POPULAR PRICES.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME
UNIVERSAL—JEWEL
Drama in 7 parts.
"THE MAD WHIRL"
featuring the popular Stars
MAY MCAVOY
JACK MULHALL
Unrivalled scenes of splendour of an American mansion—beautiful bathing scenes.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
A NOVELLO—ATLAS SUPER DRAMA
"MAN WITHOUT SOUL"
6 Reels—featuring the popular
IVOR NOVELLO
The amazing story of a man buried alive in 1723, being still alive after two hundred years, when his tomb was opened in 1923.
To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

THE LAST DAY!
THE LAST CHANCE!
TO-DAY—FRIDAY—TO SEE THE
"HANDSOME BLACKGUARD"
The Screen Adaptation of the popular novel of Mr P. J. Murzban, M. A., J. P
CONCLUDING EIGHT PARTS
For the last time to-day
To-Night 3 Shows only: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
IMPERIAL CINEMA
(Lamington Road.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Presents THIS WEEK
HINDOSTAN'S JEWEL PRODUCTION
SYAMANTAK MANI
Time and Rates as Usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. TO-NIGHT
AGAIN NEW PROGRAMME
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
Don't forget we hold Matinees on Weds. Sats. & Suns. at 5 p.m. Sharp.
Location: NEAR COLABA TRAM DEPOT.
KING CARNIVAL GROUND, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO. RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
W. HARMSTON—*Sole Proprietor.*

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 13.

The storm has moved in a northerly direction and its centre was this morning near thirteen and a half north and ninety east.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim and local in Kashmir and Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Northwest Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

The Chief amounts are: Mymensingh one inch; Belgaum two; and Coimbatore three quarters.

Forecast: Increase in Burma and decrease in extreme north.

SIMLA, May 14.

The storm in the Bay has moved westwards since yesterday and lies this morning near thirteen degrees north and eighty-four degrees east. It is either of a small diameter or weakening.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore and local in Lower Burma with a few falls in Assam, Bengal, Kashmir and Malabar.

The chief amount are: Bassein one inch; Rangoon, Diamond Island and Mymensingh a half; Jalpaiguri three-quarters; and Bangalore and Mysore a half.

Forecast:—An increase in the south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, May 13.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.760	inches.
Temperature of Air	86 5	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79 0	„
Dew Point	75 7	„
Relative humidity of Air	71%	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1 4	„
Maximum temperature of Air	92 3	„
Minimum do. do.	83 0	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NNE,WNW,NW	
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	202 miles	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft. in
Th.	14	3 14	23 7	14	9 14	16 9
		16 14	27 7		22 5	19 5
Fri.	15	4 25	25 1	15	10 33	18 0
		17 24	27 2		.. ..	.. ..
Sat	16	3 4	28 1	16	18 2	17 2
		16 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	17	7 6	25 3	17	1 15	18 4
		19 41	26 8		13 15	19 0
M	18	8 29	26 0	18	2 8	17 7
		20 35	26 9		14 17	19 1
Tu.	19	9 24	26 8	19	2 54	17 0
		21 23	26 9		15 11	19 1
W	20	10 12	27 5	20	3 35	16 5
		22 4	26 9		15 58	19 1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 14th May 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and in the east of the province humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Rawalpindi; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was lower than usual in the north-west of the province. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the province was 108 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana. Temperature was almost normal except at Mount Abu, where the minimum alone was higher than usual. The thermometer rose to 109 deg. at Jacobabad yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Vapour in air is in defect in Central India West and at Surat. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at the aforesaid station and the minimum at Ahmedabad. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the division was 109 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded over Berar and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Amraoti and the minimum at Nagpur and Raipur. Chanda recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 113 deg.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is locally in excess. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay reported yesterday a maximum temperature of 92.3 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 82.0 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over north-east Hyderabad and in general heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in south Hyderabad and at Belgaum and generally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was below normal at Belgaum; the minimum was higher than usual in the north-west of the division and at Sholapur. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar. The principal amounts are Bangalore 0.61 in. and Trivandrum 0.15 in.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,500 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 5 hours 29 minutes this morning (Indian Standard Time).

Daily Weather Telegram for the 13th May, 1925, issued from Simla.

The storm has moved in a northerly direction and its centre is this morning near 15½ deg. N. and 90 deg. E. Rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim and local in Kashmir and the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Mymensingh one inch; Belgaum two; Coimbatore three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY THE 14TH OF MAY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st May to date.	Normal, 1st May to date.	Departure 1st May to date.
Baluchistan—Quetta	..	0.69	0.24	+0.45
Punjab—				
Multan	..	1.40	0.11	+1.29
Rawalpindi	..	2.07	0.59	+1.48
Lahore	..	0.58	0.32	+0.26
Hissar	..	0.27	0.10	+0.17
Ambala	..	0.17	0.41	—0.24
Delhi	..	0.42	0.21	+0.21
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	0.07	0.18	—0.11
Mainpuri	..	0.07	0.15	—0.08
Jhansi	..	0.12	0.06	+0.06
Cawnpore	..	0.41	0.08	+0.33
Allahabad	..	0.03	0.10	—0.07
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.19	0.13	+0.06
Karachi	..	..	0.03	—0.03
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	0.12	0.16	—0.04
Jaipur	..	0.12	0.14	—0.02
Kotah	..	0.25	0.19	+0.06
Mount Abu	..	..	0.39	—0.03
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	..	0.05	—0.05
Dwarka	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	0.14	—0.14
Rajkot	..	0.83	0.14	+0.69
Bhavnagar Para	..	0.01	0.19	—0.18
Gurat—				
Surat	..	..	0.10	—0.10
Ahmedabad	..	..	0.19	—0.19
Deesa	..	..	0.09	—0.09
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	..	0.20	—0.20
Indore	..	0.29	0.02	+0.27
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	..	0.21	—0.21
Saugor	..	0.73	0.09	+0.64
Hoshangabad	..	0.94	0.11	+0.83
Khandwa	..	..	0.10	—0.10
Akola	..	0.05	..	—0.05
Amraoti	..	0.31	0.18	+0.13
Nagpur	..	0.59	0.18	+0.41
Chanda	..	0.33	0.19	+0.14
Raipur	..	0.02	0.28	—0.26
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	..	0.20	0.08	+0.12
Mormugao	..	0.58	0.50	+0.08
Karwar	..	0.60	0.32	+0.28
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	0.49	0.22	+0.27
Ahmednagar	..	0.10	9.08	+0.0
Poona	..	1.00	0.18	+0.82
Sholapur	..	2.02	0.27	+1.75
Bijapur	..	1.63	0.10	+1.53
Belgaum	..	4.04	0.57	+3.47
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	..	0.20	—0.20
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	1.45	0.30	+1.15
Hyderabad	..	1.51	0.37	+1.14
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	0.85	1.00	—0.15
Calicut	..	0.02	1.58	2.96	—1.38
Cochin	..	0.92	2.85	—1.93
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	0.05	5.38	5.02	+0.36
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	1.72	0.38	+1.34
Bellary	..	1.59	0.65	+0.94
Cuddapah	..	2.08	0.41	+1.67
Madras	..	0.01	0.26	—0.25
Bangalore	..	0.61	4.26	1.60	+2.63
Colombatore	..	..	1.61	1.06	+0.55
Trichnopoly	..	..	4.50	1.22	+3.28
Negapatam	..	..	..	0.61	—0.61

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m on 13th May, 1925.

Cotton	19206	Bales
Wheat	3'381	Cwts.
Linseed	20290	„
Rape, etc.	3928	„
Gingellyseed	1914	„
Poppyseed	424	„
Groundnuts	4170	„
Castorseed	3718	„
Rice	51393	„
Myrabollams	1739	„
Cottonseed	1823	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	3485	„
Juwar	469	„
Masur	Nil	„
Parley	1436	„
Bajri	3187	„
Coal	2196	Tons

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 14.

S S Shahristan, Moore, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

May 15.

S S Jalajyoti, Snowdon, Rangoon.
S S Aquileia, Zoppo, Genoa.

LOADING.

May 14.

Steamer Sirsa for Rangoon.
Steamer Singu for Rangoon.

S S Shahristan:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Shahristan, 2644 tons, Captain Moore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalajyoti, 2696 tons, Captain F Snowdon, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana steamer Aquileia, 4055 tons, Captain G D Zoppo, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, May 15.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Raznak 4837 Aden 16/5 M M & Co.
2 China 4173 London 23/5 P & O & Co.
3 Mundra 4461 N F N F M M & Co.
4 Treverbyn 3248 U K'dom N F M M & Co.
5 Lanterleis 3349 K'chi 18/5 L Edwards Ld
6 Shahristan 2644 Dunkirk N F M M & Co.
8 Gazana 3191 K'chi 19/5 M M & Co.
9 Daven Glenconner 1844 Calcutta NF, Bird & Co.
10 City of York 5033 Liverpool 20/5 K Nixon & Co.
12 C/o Evansville 4159 N F 18/5 K N Co.
13 Cl. Ross 3757 Dunkerk, 15/5 Granams Trdg. Co. Ltd.
15 Registan 2915 Hause 17/5 M M & Co.
16 Cl. Stuart 3639 Alleppy 17/5 J Finlay & Co.
17 Werdenfels 3852 Hall, 10/5 L Edward Ld.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Sumatra Maru 4272 Tuticorim 2/5 O S Kaisha.
4 Vasna 2043 P Gulf 15/5 M M & Co.
9 Borneo Maru, 4264 Kobe 15/5 O S Kaisha.
8 Tarantia 3207 L'pool 19/5 Graham Trading Co.
19/11 Oost Cappelle 333 M'Coast 16/5 M S N Co.
15 Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports 16/5 T Morrison & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nagpore 3226 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.
B Trieste 3325 N F 15/5 L T & M Italiana S N Co.
K Sirsa 3387 N F N F M M & Co.
L/M Tannenfels 1745 N F L Edwards Ltd.
N Barjora 1908 Colombo 24/5 M M & Co.
O Jamnagar 178 Jamnagar 15/5 L Narayanji

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gazana due about 13th May, Agent M M & Co.
Mandaa due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macilwraith due about 18th May, Agent J F Co.
City of Evansville due about 13th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Macindoe due about 8th June, Agent J F C

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Axenfels due about 15th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Reichenfels due about 30th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Neidenfels due about 27th May, Agent L Edward & Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 19th May, Agent J F C

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkirk due about 23rd May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA

Nazareno due about 22nd May, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 15th May, Agent M Italiana
Aufora due about 13th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lincoln due about 17th May Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 24th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Egremant due about 16th May, Agent Volkert Bros.
Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kosino due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 19th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakata Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Bingo Maru due about 24th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 26th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 29th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Koyei Maru due about 30th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru due about 5th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 21st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 15th May, Agent M & Co.

BREUL AND CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 14.

In full-pressed Bales,	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	307	282,995	335,931
Central India	613	314,162	295,004
Barsi and Nagar	203	189,562	190,264
Hyderabad-Gaorani	69	93,925	99,905
Berar	786	550,231	621,463
Central Provinces	71	249,406	250,897
Total Oomras	2,049	1,679,681	1,793,464
Dholera	4,114	196,529	153,026
N. W. Provinces	..	129,720	120,796
Rajputana	187	65,972	78,036
Sind-Punjab	399	350,472	301,046
Broach	6,674	434,628	298,421
Coompta & Dharwar	3 111	86,336	130,208
Westerns-Northerns	1,786	57,100	59,204
Coconada	..	1,249	180
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	809	19,466	20,024
Persian	..	3,956	6,854
American	..	9,649	..
Egyptian and African	77	39,740	32,907
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total	19,206	30,77,985	29,94,965

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales,	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 7th May. This year	Last Year.
Europe	2,902	493,274	921,205
Japan & China	1,300	1,399,001	1,257,452
Coast Ports	..	25,785	47,019
Upcountry by Rail	..	11,517	18,258
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	90,796	18,788
Total	4,202	2,020,373	2,262,722

HEDGE CONTRACTS. Delivery. 12 Noon 1 p. m. 3 p. m. Bales Tendered Total

F.G.M.G. Bengal	May.	351	..	..	..	2,400
„ „ „	July	356	..	..	..	..
„ „ Broach	A.-M.	429/30	430¼/31	430½	..	9,000
„ „ „	Jy.-Ag.	425	428½	428	..	..

GOLD & SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21 6 6	Silver, Ready	70 13 0
Mint Gold,		Silver, 1st	
1st Settlement	21 6 3	Settlement	70 12 0
Mint Gold, 2nd	21 8 6	Silver, 2nd „	71 0 0

LATEST LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL.

Delivery	Spot	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
13th May	12.11	12.74	..	11.82	..	..	11.63	..	..	11.54	..	11.56	..	11.53
Close	—21	+39		+39			+36			—34		—32		—32

EGYPTIAN (Fully Good Sakellaridis.)

Spot		May	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar
30.00	13th May Close ..	27.90	26.20	23.50	21.00	20.75
—125		—85	—75	—75	55	—60

NEW YORK.	SPOT	July	Oct	Jan.	Mar,	NEW ORLEANS.	SPOT	July	Oct,
12th May Close	22.20	21.01	21.77	21.70	21.83	13th May close	22.40	22.03	21.44
	—35	—33	—23	—15	—23		—30	—29	—20

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 11.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	..445/50	4291/2	4281/2
Oomra M.G. Fine	..380/85		
„ M. G. Black leaf.	..365/70		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..370/75		
„ M. G. F. G.	..355/60	352	357
Khandesh Black leaf	..320/40		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..330/50		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	..320/40		
Hardia	..335/400		
Ujjain	..325/375		
Parbhani	..325/370		
Purna.	..350/65		
Nander.	..360/65		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	..320/60		
Wardha/Warora.	..430/35		
Nagpur	..435/40		
Katol	..440/45		
Adoni	..400/10		
Sindh/American	..455/60		
Sangli/Miraj	..420/25		
Bagalkot	..400/05		
Coompta	..430/35		
Tirupur	..465/70		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	..420/25		
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	..405/10		

No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales		1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 9-5-25	—	9069000	6473000
„ Yesterday do	—	8000	10000
Exports to date do	—	7824000	5172000
Stock at Ports 8-5-25	—	683000	438000
„ Interior Towns. do	—	465000	410000
„ Liverpool do	—	1009000	565000
Visible Supply 9-5-25	..	2789000	1741000
Quantity in Sight do		14033000	10720000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
19206	3077985	2994965	3113834.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 7th May.

1924-25	1923-24
11517	18604

Total Stock in Bombay on 7-5-25 9,17,894 B/s last year—9,26,053 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 11th May.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe —	519134	929863	651788
China —	241490	168893	316536
Japan —	1221553	1097259	1384202
Coast-Ports —	25785	47000	43147
Total —	2007962	2243085	2395673
Afloat in harbour			
Europe —	6159	4362	8327
China Japan & Coast ports —	26574	34612	28310
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
70-11-0	21-7-8	67-12-0	

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay May, 14,

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 3
Century	1 0 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 0 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 5 3
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 5
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 5 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 3 6
Swan per lb.	1 5 6
Finlay per lb.	1 5 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—	0
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth X Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 6 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 3
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 0
Tata per lb.	1 4 0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 3 9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 9
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 12 0
Phœnix per piece	5 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 12 0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece	6 0 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 4 6
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 3 0
Bombay United per piece	6 10 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	7 8 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6 4 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pebaney	11 0 0
Hindustan	11 4 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 4 0
Textile	1 4 3
Spring (Merchant)	1 4 6

RUBBER

London, May 13.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 21 1/2 June/July sellers.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 27 1/2 May paid value.

Tone:—Firm and irregular on speculative and trade buying.

Ribbed smoked sheets 29 1/2 May paid and sellers.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW

London, May 13.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 45/-

Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 46/-

General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm and dearer with good demand.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 670.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 735.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 720.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 152¼.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 206.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—.
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276¼.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 93.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.00.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady.

London, May 13.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 1/16 quiet.

London, May 13.

Rentes 3 per cent. 45.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of business quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/2.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 14. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 32/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 5/16
Fcs Demand.	667
American Dollars	276 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	152 1/2
Shanghai	206
Japan	116
Singapore	158

Market Quiet.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, May 13.

Stockholm 18.16
Christiania 28.88
Amsterdam 12.07
Switzerland 25.07
Prague 163.75.

London, May 13.

Exchange on London in Paris 93.25
Exchange on London in Germany 203.74.
Exchange on London in Italy 118.37

New York, May 13.

Demand Bills 4.84.87.

DISCOUNT.

Bombay, May 14.

6 Months London Discs. 4 3/4 per cent.
6 Months London Discs 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6½ per cent.
Money 1 Month 6 per cent.
Money 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 13.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 11/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.
5 per cent Rentes 17 1/4.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 3/4 —1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4—unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £99 11/16 —1/16.
Conversion Loan £76 1/8. unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8. unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 percent £105 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 1/2 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 3/4 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 14.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13-8-9.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 31-7-6.
National Bank Stamp Gold Rs. 13-11-6.
Chartered Bank Gold Rs. 13-9-6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 70-12-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 70-12-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 71-1-0.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 21-6-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 21-7-6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 21-8-6.

London, May 13.

Bar gold ready s. 84.11½.
Silver ready d. 31.1.
Silver forward d. 31-2.

TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. China sold. Buyers come in after the price has been fixed. Do not expect much further decline for the present.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 14.

Ready:—21-6-9

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Jeth	21-7-9			21-7-9
Asar	21-8-9			21-8-9
Tej Mandi.				
Jeth	0—3—3			
Asad	0—5—3			

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 14.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85-12.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95-2.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98-12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925, Rs. 103.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 104-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 103-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 103-8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 104-8.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935. Rs. 107-10.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 98.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 97.
Tone of Market.—Steady

Bombay, May 14.

Market opened steadier and lowered Rs. 5 to 10 but again closed strong with improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. Other Forward Cotton mill shares than B. Dyeing century and Fazuls, the prices are considered too low and hence it is not likely to depress much

Looking to the condition of cotton market it has gone considerably down as it was quoted about Rs. 490 and now it is quoted about Rs. 427 while ready cotton is much cheaper than Forward. We think those mills who have big stocks of cloth, yarn and cotton, they have to work with no margin or perhaps at a loss of at least Rs. 30 a bale as cloth and yarn is bound to come down. But with low cotton there will be a good trade after mansoon with a settled market.

In cotton mills shares Dawn was transacted at Rs. 640, Premier at Rs. 65 and Currims at Rs 400. Miscellaneous Hydros and Tata Dfds. were steadier.

Imperial Bank partly paid was in demand at Rs. 327 and fully paid was easier at Rs. 1,410. Tata Power P. was in demand for Rs. 500 Tata Steel 18 P. at Rs. 94 and second P. transacted at Rs. 29 British Burma Petroleum was quoted at Rs. 4-8 and Burma Corporation at Rs. 9-2.

SHARES.

Bombay, May 14.

Market closed firm owing to speculative purchases. The closing rates are:—

BANKS

Imperial Bank 1410, India 74, Central Bank 22/14, Eastern 82.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 410, Apollo 9/4, Bombay Cotton 422/8, Bombay Dyeing 1045, Century 495, Central India 480, Colaba Land 118/12, Coorla 145, Crescent 225, Currim 400, Dawn 630, E. D. Sassoon 1, Fazulbhoy 912/8, Finlay 135, Globe 47/8, Gokak 106½ Indian Bleaching 217/8, Indore Malwa 385, Kasturchand 115 Khatau 85, Kohinoor 1150, Luxmi Cotton 4625, Madhavarao 45, Madhowji 362/8, Meyer Sassoon 110, New Great 337/8, Pearls 518/12, Phoenix 490, Simplex 165, Standard 1550, Swan 165, Swadeshi 550, Tata Mills 73/12, Vishnu Cotton 1725.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 470, Alcock 140, B. Burma 325, B. Burma N. I. 75, Bt. Burma Pet 4/7, B. Tramway 99/6, Bombay Steam 67/8, Bundi Cement 8, Central India Mining 25, Oriental Life Assurance 500, New India Insurance 12/10, Shivrajpoor 41/4, Tata Iron Ordinary 15. Do Deferred 54/6, Tata Hydro 962/8, Tata Power Ordinary 362/8, Do Preferred 510n, Scindia Steam 6.

SHARES

London, May 13.

Hongkong Bank £141.
Chartered Bank £20 7/16.
National Bank £47 1/2.
P. & O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 3/16.

RAPESEED.

Ferozepore Real Bold £21 1-4 buyers for May-June.
Toria £22 May-June sellers.
Brown Cawnpore £20 1-2 May-June sellers.
Tone:—Firmer.

LINSEED

London, May 13.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 1/2 sellers for May/June.
Tone:—Firm with more inquiry at better rates.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
44 1/8 June/August buyers.
44/3 Sep/Dec sellers.

London, May 13.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm and dearer and in sellers favour. Closed at £20 1-2 sellers for May-June.
Linseed Bombay £23 paid and buyers for May-June.
Cottonseed Bombay £9 3-4 sellers for May-June. Closed firm.
Castorseed Bombay £23 1-4 sellers for May-June. Closed quiet.

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER:

Bombay, May 14.

Ready:—70-13-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m
Visak	70-7-0	70-10-0		70-10 0
Jeth	70-13-0	71 0-0		71-0-0
Asad	71-15-0	71-2-0		71-2-0
Tej Mandi.				
Jeth	0—14—0			
Asad	1—7 —0			

Tone—Market S eady

BULLION.

London, May 13.

Bars sold £26,000.
Sovereigns for export to India £3,28,000 and to Switzerland £6,000.
Of the £20,000 Bar Gold offered this week, the whole amount was absorbed by India.

OUR QUALITIES CANNOT BE BEATEN

WE DEFY ALL COMPETITIONS.

K. C. MARROTT,

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF NEW WATERPROOFS IN INDIA.

166/70, 185/87 and 189/91, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

"READING" Double Paramatta Very durable. From Rs. 17/- to Rs. 20/.

LADIES LATEST STYLE MACS. From Rs. 12/- to Rs. 20/-

"PEACOCK" Excellent in Style and Make From Rs. 12/- to Rs. 16/-

"MOSES" Very reliable From Rs. 10/- to Rs. 12.

OFFICER'S TRIPLE RAIN COATS FROM Rs. 30/- to Rs. 40/-

BOYS, GIRLS AND SERVANTS WATERPROOFS FROM Rs. 6/- to Rs.12/- each

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 14.

To-day Reuter reported 33 points lower in old crop and 15 to 23 points lower in new crop in New York futures. The market declined on continued local traders and Wall St. selling. Liverpool has been reported 39 to 34 points down. The market declined on general selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 13th instant as under:—

"Extensive short covering and new buying on belief of prices being low enough. General feeling is to prefer sales on rallies. Weekly weather report mixed."

Messrs. the Cotton Agents Ltd. have received the following cables D/- 13th instant from their Liverpool friends:—

From Messrs. Grunning & Co.:—

"Market feels the want of outside support. Bulls realising to stop loss. Favourable weather predicted."

From Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"Feeling getting more bearish most bulls liquidated. Only trade buying can rally market."

In sympathy with a further moderate decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 426/- i.e. Rs. 4/- lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach July-August. At the opening Shroffs and Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the values gave way to Rs. 424/-. Around this level Commission Houses and Bazar operators were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 430/-, but again gave way to Rs. 427/- on one Japanese House and general selling. On Liverpool opening quotations being reported higher than expected the market improved to Rs. 431/- and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 434/- and declined to 432½ on Bazar operators selling, and closed at Rs. 433/- on Commission Houses buying.

F. G. Broach May opened at Rs. 429/- and advanced to Rs. 433/- on Commission Houses buying and closed at the same rate. F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 351/- and Rs. 356/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull and declining yesterday, and the demand was nominal. Exporters were doing nothing while local millwalas were buying only for their immediate requirements.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, May 14.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	434 1/2
" " " July-Aug. ..	433
Fully Good Bengal May ..	356
" " " July ..	360

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 14.

Description, Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab 387	377	362	352
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon ..	451	444	434
M. G. Dhullera	441	434	424
M. G. Punjab Americans..	472	462	451
M. G. Broach .. 467	462	452	441
M. G. Southerns		437	427
		F. G. Fair.	417

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 14.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	432
" " " July/August ..	431
Fully Good Bengal May ..	354
" " " July ..	358
Good Southerns May/June ..	407

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 14.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G. ..	..	..
"	Fine M.G. ..	375	..
"	F.G.M.G. 345/50	..	..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G. ..	375	..
"	F.G.M.G. 345/50	..	..
Punjab Americans	MG. 440/50	..	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G. 390/400	420	..
Nagpur	.. 390/400	420	..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G. 390/400	420	..
Pulgaon ..	" " 390/400	410	..
Dhamangaon	" " 390/400	400	..
Amraoti ..	" 360/75	400	..
Khamgaon-Akola	" 360/70	390	..
Mulkapur	" 340/50	365	..
Khandesh	" 325/35	360	..
"	F.G.M.G. ..	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G. ..	457	..
" Fully Good	" ..	445	..
Muthia	Fine " ..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G. ..	..	..
Dharwar	S.G. ..	..	..
Compta	M.G. ..	440/45	..
Westerns	" ..	400	..
"	H.G. ..	..	..
Miraj	M.G. ..	435/40	..
Cambodia	" ..	470	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

May 14.

New York Market 13th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.24	July	22.01—23	21.91	—33
22.00	Oct.		21.77	—23
21.85	Jan.	21.66—19	21.70	—15
22.06	Mar.		21.83	—23

New York Spot on 12th May, 22.55 —30, New Orleans 22.70 —35.

Telegraphic market advices:—

July highest 22.12 (1.49 p.m.), lowest 21.70 (11.26 a.m.), range 42 points. Continued Foreign and Wall Street selling.

Liverpool Market 13th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.13	May			11.74	—39
12.21	Jul.	11.96—25	11.84—37	11.82	—39
11.99	Oct.	11.70—29		11.63	—36
11.83	Jan.			11.54	—34
Egyptian					
22.35	Nov.			21.90	—45
22.85	Jan.			21.00	—55

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 10.05 a.m.: Slightly warmer, moderate rainos Eastern belt.

(2) Cabled 11.20 a.m.: Think market may work a little lower but would cover shorts on any further sharp decline.

(3) Cabled 12.20 p.m.. General selling catching stopless orders.

(4) Cabled 5.25 p.m.: Iregular market; steadier on trade fixing call sales and straddle buying. Weather continues favourable. Weekly Government Weather Report slightly unfavourable regarding Eastern and Central belts. Germination slow in Texas, early growth satisfactory.

American Cross Rate 485.

COTTON

Liverpool, May 13.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250.
Mid American Spot.
Universal Standard 12.11 moderate request
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 30.00.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpoo closing time.)

July	21.92
Oct	21.75
Jan	21.58
New York Noon Call	
Jul	21.74
Oct	21.58
Jan	21.43
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
Jul	22.04
Oct	21.42

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 13.

May	11.81—.32
July	11.89—.32
October	11.68—.31
Dec	11.61—.27
Jan	11.59—.29
Mar	11.60—.28
May	11.59—.26
Egyptians	
July	26.60—.35
Nov	22.00—.35
London 12th	
Belgium 9603.	
Athens 26250.	
Cuban Sugar 12/6 May sellers.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 13.

May	11.74—.39
Jun	11.76—.39
Jul	11.82—.39
Aug	11.80—.38
Sep	11.70—.38
Oct	11.63—.36
Nov	11.56—.34
Dec	11.54—.34
Jan	11.54—.34
Feb	11.55—.33
Mar	11.56—.32
Apl	11.54—.33
May	11.53—.32

Tone:—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 13.

May	27.90—.85
Jun	27.60—.75
Jul	26.20—.75
Aug	25.15—.75
Sep	24.20—.75
Oct	23.50—1.75
Nov	21.90—.45
Dec	21.60—.45
Jan	21.00—.5
Feb	20.90—.55
Mar	20.75—.60

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 13.

Scinde Good 8.85.	
Scinde Fully Good 9.25.	
Scinde Fine 9.65.	
Bengal Good 8.95.	
Bengal Fully Good 9.35.	
Bengal Fine 9.75.	
Oomra Good 9.65.	
Oomra Fully Good 10.05.	
Oomra Fine 10.45.	
Broach Good 10.25.	
Broach Fully Good 10.75.	
Broach Fine 11.05.	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 13.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000.
Day's Exports to Continent	11,000.
Futures at New York:—	
July	21.91—.33
October	21.77—.23
January	21.70—.15
March	21.83—.23
Spot Cotton at New York	22.20—.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.40—.30
Futures at New Orleans:—	
July	22.03—.20
October	21.44—.20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 7-8
Demand Bills	4.84.87.
Silver Foreign Mined	67 1-8.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, May 13.

July	21.91—.33
October	21.77—.23
January	21.70—.15
March	21.83—.23

Liverpool, May 13.

May	11.74—.39
July	11.82—.30
October	11.63—.36
January	11.54—.34

WIRE FROM MESSRS. NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Cabin Mambadevi have received to-day the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Extensive short covering and new buying on belief low enough; general feeling prefer sales on rallies."

WHEAT

London, May 13.

Barletta Russo 63½lbs.—62/6 May/June sellers.
Razario Santa Fe 64lbs. a 63/- May/June

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Delta" with English mails due at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 16.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SETHNA.—Bai Soonabai Framji Hormasji Sethna widow of late Mr. Manekji Framji Hormasji Sethna and daughter-in-law of late Framji Hormasji Sethna; also granddaughter of Seth Khurseji Pardoonji Parekh died last night at her residence Schoene House Woodhouse Road, Colaba opp. Young Men's Christian Association Funeral this evening at 3 o'clock (B.T.)

INTER M. B. B. S. EXAMINATION.

In publishing the Inter M. B. B. S. Examination results on the 8th instant the name of G. E. Vaishampayan who passed the said examination in 2nd division was inadvertently omitted.

CALL TO NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

All the volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal and other Volunteer Corps in Bombay are requested to be present at the Central Khilafat Committee's Office at "Sultan Mansion", Dongri, to-day (Friday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to assist the pilgrims embarking for Hedjaz.

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Vaidya Sabha Dr. Popat Prabhooram, principal of the Prabhooram Ayurvedic College will give an "At Home" to Hakim Rustamji Edalji to-day (Friday), at 8-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Prabhooram Ayurvedic College on his departure for England for the Treatment of H. H. Maharaja Scindia.

THE ADER FESTIVAL.

According to the Parsi Calendar to-day (Friday), is a day dedicated to "Fire"—the sacred symbol of the Zoroastrians. Under the auspices of the Anjuman Mehraei—a public Parsi gathering will therefore be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Ar. P. S. Banaji and Mr. K. C. Sethna will deliver short Lectures in Gujerati on "The Sacred Fire" followed by specially composed Devotional Songs. The well known Avesta Scholar Dr. Jamshedji Maneckji Unwala, M.A., Ph.D., will preside.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED TELUGU CITIZEN.

The Telugu community has lost a distinguished leader by the lamented death of Mr. Sayaji Hingorao. The late Mr. Hingorao was till his death, which took place on Monday last at his Bombay residence at Kamatipura, was in the service of the Baroda Durbar, where he acted as a Mankari to His Highness the Gaekwar. In his official capacity he had the honour of accompanying His Highness in his foreign travels. Mr. Hingorao was one of the founders of the Telugu Free Library in Bombay, and he had thoroughly identified him self with the movement. He was also a secretary of the Dyanottejak Sabha, a premier institution of his time. On the occasion of his departure to take up the service of the Baroda State, Mr. Hingorao was presented with a congratulatory address by his fellow-citizens. He was held in great esteem by the fellow-members of his community, both young and old.

BROTHERS IN DISTRESS.

ALLEGED FATAL OUTRAGE.

On the 21st April one Aleixo St. John Crasto died in the Andheri Government Hospital whither he was brought by the Borivli Police. He was an Indian Christian inhabitant of Gorai in Salsette.

In connection with the death four Indian Christians of Gorai, namely (1) Mingel Inas Damel (2) Joozia Inas Pedro Damel, (3) Jooran Luis Damel and (4) Anshia Inas Damel are being charged in the Court of the Bandra Resident Magistrate, with an offence under Sec. 304 I. P. C. (culpable homicide not amounting to murder). The doctor's certificate is that death occurred from shock and syncope owing to peritonitis due to stick blows on the abdomen.

The prosecution case as presented by Sub-Inspector Patankar, Acting Police Prosecutor is that on Saturday the 18th April, deceased and his brother Ludria had assaulted accused No. 1. So out of revenge the four accused conspired and planned an attack on the deceased. Finding him in a field the next day they set upon him with sticks and a 'coita' (wood fender) causing him fatal injuries. Accused Nos. 1, 2 and 4 are brothers.

Mr. Paul A. De Souza, is defending all the accused.

NOWROJI V ADIA HOSPITAL FOR THE POOR.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala has issued an appeal on behalf of the Nowroji Wadia Hospital for the poor in the course of which he says, that the Hospital is regularly adding to its popularity. The Mill women and others are spreading good reports about the useful work done by the Hospital. Of the thirty beds open just at present, usually sack season, nearly twenty are occupied but during particular times of the year it has been found hard to cope with the demand. It is to be earnestly hoped that the donors of the Hospital will attempt to provide more accommodation

SARASWAT SUBURBAN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY.

Mr. G. Pandurang Rao, Chairman, Saraswat Suburban Co-operative Housing Society, Santa Cruz, writes to us as follows:—

It has come to the knowledge of the Managing Committee of the above Society that an unofficial pamphlet purporting to be from the Society and containing defamatory statements against certain officers of the Society and its management has been printed and circulated broad-cast by one Mr. H. Raghuram, builder and contractor. The Committee will shortly publish a statement disproving the allegations contained in the pamphlet and take such other action as may be found to be necessary.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey who is touring the Kangra district paid a visit to the famous kangra temple and made the following remarks in the temple inspection book:—"I am very glad to hear that funds will be adequate to finish the actual restoration and hope that the committee will succeed in collecting enough to instal the water supply. The restoration of this historic and enowned shrine is an object which must commend itself to every orthodox Hindu".—A.P.

CORONER'S COURT.

GIRGAUM TRAGEDY.

JURY'S VERDICT.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Govind Devji (35), who was assaulted by (1) Abdul Wanab, (2) Babu Bhicaji and (3) Kashiram Nagoo on the night of the 8th instant, at Mangalwadi, Girgaon, and succumbed to his injuries in the J. J. Hospital soon after admission.

Beboo Mahadeo, a painter, deposed to having seen the suspects striking the deceased with a stick.

Balu Narayen, a motor cleaner, after describing the assault on the deceased by the suspects with a stick said, after the deceased fell down suspects Nos. 1 and 3 kicked him.

The jury returned a verdict of death by severe fracture of the skull as a consequence of blows inflicted with a heavy weapon by Babu Bhicaji aided and abetted by Abdul Wanab and Kashiram Nagoo under such circumstances that their act was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

FATAL FALL FROM FIFTH FLOOR.

At about 2 a.m. on Thursday information was received at the Princess Street Police Station that a Hindu woman named Misribai (19), wife of Chajiram Raghunathrai had fallen from a window of the fifth floor of a building at Kalbadevi.

Inspector Bull went to the spot and found that Misribai was already dead.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle held an inquest when the deceased's husband Chajuram said for the last six or eight weeks the deceased had been getting fits. She had not suggested that she was going to put an end of her life.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

One Purshotam Keshav (45) residing in the 8th Lane Kamatipura, was removed to J. J. Hospital at about 6 p.m. on Wednesday by his relatives. Before his admission to the hospital, however, he died. The deceased seemed to be in financial difficulties and at the hospital it was found that he had taken opium, cause of death being effects of opium poisoning.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

KNOCKED BY A MOTOR.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Ishwarlal Vithalbhai (14) who was knocked down by a motor car driven by Mohmed Khan at 8-30 p.m. on the 8th instant and succumbed to his injuries subsequently. The facts of this case are already reported. The deceased was trying to cross the road when seeing a victoria in front he moved and was knocked down by the motor car. He was removed to the J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

The jury returned a verdict of death by injuries sustained by the deceased being run over by a motor car driven by Mohmed Khan in a rash and negligent manner.

CHARGE AGAINST SINGING GIRL.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A CLOTH MERCHANT.

Further hearing of the case in which Basantibai, a singing-girl (16) and six others were charged with assault at the instance of Haji Adam Haji Joosab a cloth merchant was resumed before Mr. N. D. N. Khandalwalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Mankar prosecuted while the accused were defended by Mr. Gadkari pleader, Mr. Frank Olweira, Advocate watched the proceedings on behalf of Haji Adam Haji Joosab, the complainant.

Haji Adam Haji Joosab further cross-examined by Mr. Gadkari pleader for the accused said that he knew Basantibai for the last five years. He was on visiting terms with her, and used to go to her house for hearing music. When he went to her house on the night of the assault it was 11 p.m. The was singing. There were some 20 to 30 persons sitting there. As soon as he entered Basantibai stopped singing and began to abuse him. Then the other accused rushed upon him and assaulted him with sticks. Continuing he said that Sub-Inspector Inamdar was jealous of him as the Sub-Inspector was visiting Basantibai. It was Inamdar who had got him assaulted. It was also true that because he refused to part with a diamond ring which Basantibai wanted she got him assaulted. He admitted that he was in the habit of visiting singing girls at Foras Road. He did not know Shamia Begum of Foras Road. It was not true that he created a row at Shamia Begum's house. He did not know whether complaints had been made against him at Nagpada Police Station.

Do you drink?—"Well I cannot answer the question as it would harm my reputation. It is against my religion to drink" (laughter). The Magistrate:—"Well there are many things you do which are against the tenets of your religion. You have no option. You must answer the learned pleader's question." The witness admitted that he drinks occasionally. Proceeding witness said it was not true that he wanted Basantibai to accompany him for drives and to keep late hours. It was also not true that whenever she refused these unreasonable demands he created a row and used to send his friends to threaten her. He denied that he went to Basantibai on the night of the 22nd April accompanied by 20 men. It was not true that he was drunk at the time, that he was abusing and that when he was asked by No. 3 not to do that he assaulted accused No. 3. He did not pick up a stone and damage a *tabla*. He did see the damaged *tabla* at the Police Station.

A SOILED SAREE.

Mr. Gadkari then showed witness a Sari besprinkled with betel nut juice and asked him whether he had seen it before. Witness said that it was the same sari Basantibai was wearing on the night in question. He denied his having thrown a spittoon at Basantibai and thus soiled her sari. It was not true that accused No. 3 asked him not to do so and thereupon witness sat upon accused No. 3 and gave him blows. Accused Nos. 3, 4, 5, were armed with Eddie Polo sticks and they assaulted him.

Usman Ahmed Khan a 'pansupari' seller said that he lived in the same locality as the complainant. He was not acquainted with the complainant but only knew him. On the night in question to was going along Kennedy Bridge. He heard shouts and noise, went up and saw complainant being assaulted. He saw accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 assaulting complainant with loaded sticks. Complainant was bleeding and was shouting for police help. A policeman later on arrived and marched the complainant and accused to the Police Station.

To Mr. Gadkari, witness said that he knew complainant but was not on taking terms with him. He admitted that complainant and he lived in the same moholla for 15 years. He was a tenant of complainant all this while. He left his house only 3 or 4 months back.

Abdul Rehman Jussab, a hawker in imitation jewellery said that he did not know the complainant before the incident on the night in question. He heard shouts and went up and found complainant being assaulted. Basantibai was ordering the men to assault the complainant. Complainant was somewhat unconscious. He dent down and found Sub-Inspector Inamdar standing on the road in plain cloths. He told him of the assault but Inomdar did not listen to him. He then went to Sandhurst Road corner and informed a policeman who took him to police station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadkari, the witness said that he did not know the accused before the case. When he went up, he saw complainant being badly assaulted by accused Nos. 2 to 7. He went stright into the hall where the fight was going on. He had a tray with imitation jewellery in it. He had Rs. 30 in cash. He did not know whether those thirty rupees were dropped or removed from his person as he was separating the complainant. When the tray was returned to him by police, half of his goods worth Rs. 40 were missing. He denied that he went to Basantibai for creating a row at the instigation of complainant and was not on his usual hawking rounds.

"Do you sell your wares at such a late hour?"—"Yes I do. I specially choose the night and make a round of the houses of singing-girls as the singing-girls can make purchases from him at the expense of those who visit their houses.—(laughter).

Proceeding he said that his statement at the Police Station was taken by a European officer. Mr. Inamdar interpreted what he said to the European officer. He knew Inamdar because he visits Gohar Jan and Basantibai who were his customers. Mr. Inamdar abused him and called him a good for nothing fellow in the presence of the European Officer.

Two more witnesses Abau Haji Mahomed and the policeman No. 2624 C. were then examined when the case was adjourned to 26th instant.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

ELIMINATING COMPETITION.

B.B.R.A. "B" BEAT MATUNGA HINDUS.

Owing to the withdrawal of the Y.M.C.A. Byculla the B.B.R.A. "B" met and defeated the Matunga Hindus by 2 goals in the eliminating competition for the vacant place in the Second Division. The play was an improvement on the first match but there is still a lot to be desired. So far as team work went the Hindus were superior to their opponents but the latter possessed weight and used it. Both sets of forwards were hopelessly weak before the goal and it was not unusual to see them missing at close range. H. Kelly was the best forward on the field while V. Kelly as centre half put in a lot of good work. The winners scored once in each half both being rather lucky goals.

The first one was the result of the Hindu goalie fumbling with the ball Marshall running up and finding the net as the ball bounced out of his hands. The Hindu forward line was responsible for some neat passing but the wingers were hopelessly weak and did not give the inner trio any opportunities. In the second half Rogers tried a long shot which after pirouetting around the custodian's legs found its way into the net. There were many blunders on both sides and the football was not of a standard expected from players who had figured in the first division. On Saturday, the 16th instant the "Times of India" and the Swiss meet again in the replay of their draw, the winners to play the Bombay Battalion A. F. I. on the following Tuesday.

JODHPUR TEAM BEATS EATON AN POLO.

LONDON, May 14.

In Polo at Hurlingham Jodhpur team beat Eaton by 14 goals to 6. Eaton received one goal start.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, May 14.

Adelaide.—In the Association Football England beat South Australia by 10 goals to nil.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, May 13.

The following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches that began o-day:

Middlesex versus Somerset at Lords: Somerset, 123 (Hearne 4 for 34). Middlesex, 138 (White 6 for 43).

Surrey versus Gloucestershire at Oval:—Surrey 416 for 8. (Hobbs 104, Shepherd 51, Peach 62 and Baldwin 63 not out.)

Worcestershire versus Yorkshire at Worcester: Worcester 213 (Pearson 70. Kilner 5 for 74). Yorkshire 81 for No wicket. (Holmes 51 not out).

Northamptonshire versus Hampshire at Northampton: Hampshire 76. Wright 5 for 42. Northamptonshire 211 (Jupp 64). Hampshire (second innings) 5 for no wicket.

Sussex versus Essex at Brighton: sussex 202 Essex 57 for two.

Lancashire versus Scotland at Manches-(Hallows 140, and Green 56. Scotie 5 for 112.) Scotland 5 for 2.

Oxford University versus Leicestershire at Oxford: Oxford 212 Skelding 4 for 49. Leicestershire 68 for 5.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" announces that Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., has been appointed by the Government of Bombay to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for a further period of three years with effect from May 19, 1925.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the General Summary of the season and crop reports of the Presidency for the last week:—

Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Gujrat. Lands are beini prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan Bijapur and Baroda. Water for Irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

SPRING MILL STRIKE.

600 RESUME WORK.

Out of the 1,500 weavers of the Spring Mill at Neigaum Road who struck work on Wednesday as a protest against the order of cleaning the looms daily, 600 men resumed work unconditionally on Thursday. The rest of the men are still on strike.

LEAKAGE IN TANSA MAIN.

TRAM SERVICE DISLOCATED.

On Wednesday afternoon a heavy joint leakage occurred in the 48 inch new Tansa main at Parel Road resulting in a huge overflow of water all round the locality. The Municipal authorities on receipt of information immediately went to the spot and on examining the main discovered that the lead joint had been blown up apparently due to the pressure of heat. The main being lodged just under the tramway lines on the Dadar Road tramway traffic was dislocated for a considerable time. The main being under repairs the tramway route to Dadar was temporarily suspended and the passengers going to Dadar had to alight at Victoria Gardens. The repairs by the Municipal engineering staff was completed by Thursday afternoon. Fortunately water supply to the residents of Dadar, Parel and Byculla was not in any way affected by this burst although considerable amount of water was wasted for well nigh two days.

BACK AGAIN.

SIR SURENDRANATH RESUMES EDITORSHIP OF "BENGALEE."

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Sir Surendranath Banerjee has become the editor of the three amalgamated papers "The "Bengalee." "The New Empire" and a vernacular paper "The Swaraj." In an editorial in "The Bengalee" under the caption "Back Again" Sir Surendranath writes:

"For nearly forty years the attainment of constitutional freedom by constitutional means has been the end and aim of our political endeavours and has received high sanction of the Indian National Congress. Educated India moved under the inspiration of this ideal and made sacrifice towards its realisation which will constitute and remain for all the time an enduring monument of our patriotism and our devotion and I venture to add our capacity for self-rule. I desire now that I re-enter the old familiar and trodden path of journalism to re-assert my faith in my old principles which will be the aim of "The Bengalee" to follow and enforce in our public life and the Government of the country. I appeal to all true friends of the Liberal Party and all genuine lovers of the country to rally round the banner which again I venture to raise and follow and tread the path of the true liberalism which I am confident will culminate in the fulness of time in the establishment of dominion status for India."—A. P.

THE HERESY-HUNT.

INSULT TO A LADY CORPORATOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 4.

A reprehensible incident of orthodox intolerance and unchivalrous conduct has happened here. Mrs. Monghibehn Thakkar, the sister-in-law of Mr. Amritlal Thakkar and the first and only lady member of the local Municipality was, it is alleged, insulted at Vaishnava "Haveli" because of her avowed support to the movement for the removal of untouchability. It is said that Mrs. Thakkar was personally insulted and abused in foul terms by some bigoted champions of orthodoxy who have set a movement afoot to secure her exclusion from the religious place of worship and a representation is being circulated for the purpose. The incident has shocked the public of Bhavnagar.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

MADRAS, May 13.

A sad case of drowning occurred in the Cauvery river at Trichinopoly in which one S. Ramachandran aged 25, his eight-year old son and ten-year old daughter were the victims. Ramchandran had recently returned from Bombay after completing his course for the degree of Batellelor of Commerce.—A. P.

SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS.

MADRAS, May 13.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Dr. C. Muthu of the Mendip Hills Sanitorium said, "During my travels up and down in India since January 1 have observed that tuberculosis is spreading in alarming rapidity in the congested areas of the towns especially among poor and middle classes and purdah women who are married early. This widespread prevalence urgently calls for measures in which the State must come to the aid of the people.—A P.

A correspondent writes from Rajkot:—The Budha Jayanti was celebrated on the 8th at the Connaught Hall, Rajkot, with Rao Bahadur Manishanker Rajaram Trivedi, in the chair. Various speakers spoke on the occasion.

At a conference held by the Minister of Excise, Madras at Ootacamund it was decided that rationing which was now being tried in Bombay might be tried in this Presidency also, the loss of the revenue resulting from the adoption of this system being met by tapping other sources of revenue.—A. P.

BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPT.

GOVERNMENT'S FAREWELL RESOLUTION.

The following Resolution of Government has been issued:—

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the amalgamation of the Bombay Political Department with the Indian Political Department. Recent events had rendered this step necessary, and even advantageous to the members of the Department, but the Governor-in-Councill cannot allow a department which has had so distinguished a history to disappear from independent existence without a few words of regret and of thanks to the officers who have sedved his Government so well and so faithfully.

Since the early day's more than a century ago when the impulse, which converted a few small trading settlements into a great Empire, led to the expansion of the town and island of Bombay, till its rulers controlled the Presidency which we know now, the Political officers of the Bombay Government have played a splendid part in the development of British power, and in the dissemination of British ideas of justice and progress. Mountstuart Elphinstone at Poona, Colonel Walker in Kathiwar and Gujarat Sir James Outram in the Bhil Country, at Satara and at Baroda, Sir Bartle Frere at Satara, are only a few of the greatest of the many distinguished names which brighten the pages of those early days. Sir Charles Napier in Sind and General John Jacob in Upper Sind and Baluchistan carried on the tradition, and at different times the Persian Gulf, Somaliland and Zanzibar have come under the control of officers of the Bombay Political Department. Not a few of the officers, who later became famous under the Home Government or the Government of India, owe their first political training to Bombay, of whom it will suffice to name Sir John Harrington and Sir Percy Cox.

KATHIWAR OFFICERS

The pressure of international competition, and the inevitable tendency towards centralisation, led to the sphere of the Bombay Department outside India being curtailed, until Aden alone remained. Within India Baroda was taken over by the Government of India early 50 years ago, but no other change occurred until October of last year, when the transfer of the Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur Agencies to the Central Government was carried into effect. During this long period, though the Department was subjected to more than one process of reorganisation, it never fell short of its old traditions. Colonel Keatinge, Sir James Peile, Sir Charles Ollivant, Colonel Hencock, Colonel Hunter, Sir Evan Maconochie and Colonel Wood, the last of a long line, have all left their mark on Kathiawar, that great province where the political officer's duties as administrator of large areas are scarcely less important than those which he performs as envoy to and adviser of the greater Princes. In Kolhapur the tale is not yet complete since that State and the Southern Maratha States which adjoin it are still in political relations with the Government of Bombay, but among the Residents of recent years the names of Colonel C. Wodehouse, and Colonel F. W. Wodehouse, father and son, who between them held that office for more than 12 years, specially deserve to be commemorated. In the lesser Agencies too, many of these officers, and others also, have upheld the prestige and credit of the British name, often in circumstances of difficulty and danger, in loneliness and in bad climate, with credit to themselves and advantages alike to the Government of Bombay and to the States among which they worked.

To the officers who with Colonel Wood as their head, shared the transfer of the Northern Agencies last October, and to those others who are now employed directly under the Government of India, the Governor-in-Council offers his thanks for their past services and trusts that their future, whether on duty or in retirement, will be prosperous and happy, and will be brightened by memories of work well done and well appreciated. To those officers, the senior of whom is Colonel Pottinger, now Resident at Kolhapur, and the junior Captain Rivett-Carnac, still a probationer who remain for the present under the orders of the Government of Bombay, the Governor-in-Council offers his assurance that he will watch over their interests with the same care which he has devoted to them in the past, and perhaps now in circumstances of less difficulty.

To the Princes, Chiefs and people of the Kathiawar, Palanpur and Cutch Agencies, the Governor in Council wishes good fortune and unbroken progress under the new regime. The change from the Mulukgiri expeditions the turmoil and misery, the piratical raids and the constant warfare of the early years of last century, to the peace and order, the roads and railways, the schools and hospitals of to-day, is so enormous that it seems scarcely possible that men still alive should have spoken with men who had themselves seen the Maratha armies on their rounds. A very great share of the credit for this change is due to the Princes and Rulers themselves and to their farsighted ministers, but not a little must be ascribed to the Political Officers and to the Government of Bombay. If Kathiawar has thus gained from its connection with Bombay, Bombay itself has profited in no small degree from the enterprise and business ability of the Kathiawaris and Cutchis who have made Bombay their second home. The political connection between Bombay and these States has been served but the social and business connections remain, and the Governor-in-Council trusts will long remain unbroken and cordial.

The Kolhapur, Mahi Kanta, Rewa Kantha and several smaller Agencies continue in political relations with Bombay. So long as the connection lasts, the Governor in Council looks forward with confidence to the maintenance of the spirit of generous and friendly co-operation which has distinguished his relations with all these States in the past and for his own part undertakes to abate nothing of his efforts to advance their interests.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

BY DR. A. K. MENON.

As a very respected leader of Bombay observed to me the other day, few Indians, unless they are sneaks, toadies or cretins, do not desire Swaraj, for that it is futile of time and effort to go on talking, as some of Dr. Besant's followers do, to convince the country that we want Swaraj or to argue why we want it. And lots are quite indifferent to the *modus operandi* by which I mean the exact legislative procedure which brings it about. Even the Minority members of the Muddiman Committee who think that they have a simple procedure which consists in adding a couple of sections to and amending a very few of the already existing Government of India Act will be so perverse as to stick to their exact line of procedure and veto all others. Many are even inclined to accept Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill at the value its progenitors claim for it. For myself, without having gone through it carefully, I am prepared to accept it and work for it on account of what I call the mechanism of automatic adjustment which it contains and which guarantees Swaraj automatically in the near future to borrow the language of Deshbandhu Das. Our difficulty is not on the merits of the Bill nor on the *modus operandi*. The difficulty lies in the fact that, as "the Chronicle" has well put it, the evolution of sanctions must precede the formulation of rights. There are few who believe in the efficacy of what is called constitutional agitation, even of the raging, tearing, whirl-wind type to secure for a subject people a radical redress of grievances. And this shibboleth of constitutional agitation has been the greatest impediment in the path of India evolving efficient sanctions.

Mankind is wedded to the law of least effort, and more so to the law of least discomfort, so that when a course of action which does not entail special effort or any discomfort, is suggested as at all likely to lead to the desired goal, even after some delay, the average man altogether rules out other lines of action. In this respect, Dr. Besant, without meaning it possibly, has been the greatest obstacle in the path of India developing the spirit of Gandhiji's Non-co-operation. The school of violence which entails effort and sacrifice has been no serious impediment. Apart from the effort and sacrifice entailed it appeals only to the unthinking and the morally insane. Do those who talk of agitation, agitation and again agitation really believe that it will lead us to Swaraj? If they do, all that one can say is that they are unwarrantedly optimistic.

India has been the pioneer country to go under foreign domination and has been the tool to bring many more under such domination. As such, it is up to India to evolve and demonstrate a sure way which can be practised by all. Violence is out of the question. Besides, the largest number are precluded from resorting to it and, even among those who may be in a position to resort to it with some chances of success, the victory may not be theirs as the whole thing depends upon relative strength, and even if one people is very strong, those who are ranged against them may be stronger. And depending as it does on so many vicissitudes, it will be paying a premium on perpetual war. Therefore, we are left with two alternatives, Non-co-operation and Constitutional Agitation. The latter, at its best, is only a doubtful weapon. The former, including Civil Disobedience, self-reliance and everything that is calculated to thwart the foreigner's exploitation for which alone he wants to perpetuate the domination, is sure, if it requires an expert, properly initiated and trained, to handle it.

Yet, on one condition many will not be averse to join hands with Dr. Besant in her agitation on the Commonwealth of India Bill. She must vouchsafe an answer to the question, "If it fails, what next?" The least that we have a right to ask her is to drop all further agitation and not to distract others who are working on peaceful lines. Of course, if she could join hands with Gandhiji we do not want more and we are sure of success. And how long will she persist in her agitation, provided she does not succeed, though we wish her success much as we feel that Non-co-operation should be practised and tested and that in this country? As it is, the lack of faith fails to evoke any enthusiasm in many. On definite answers to what she will regard as the index of failure, and when, and what next, will depend the response of the country. We do not want to be regaled as to why we should have Swaraj or Home Rule, nor even on the merits of the particular measure, as some of her lieutenants treat us to.

"PRANAVIR DEFAMATION CASE."

ADJOURNED TILL 3RD JUNE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, May 12.

The further hearing of the "Pranavir" defamation case was resumed yesterday in the Court of the S. D. M. of Bhainsdehi, District Betul. All the three accused, namely Seth Satidas, Proprietor, Mr. Ramgopal Vyalankar, Editor and Mr. Hiralal Ramachandra Chandak, Printer and Publisher of "Pranavir" attended the Court with their pleader Mr. Shaligram Dwivedi. Mr. Ramaprasad Awasthi, the pleader for the prosecution also was present, but Mr. Jagapatrao Naidu, Tehsildar of Harda, the complainant did not turn up. The inquiries showed that he had not come to Betul. The Court resolved to wait for a while for the arrival of Mr. Naidu when a telegram to the Court announced that Mr. Naidu was ill and could not attend the Court. The case was then adjourned to third June when Mr. Naidu would be cross-examined by the accused. The people interested in hearing the case had to leave the Court rather disappointed.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1925.

THE LULL.

The term "lull" bids fair to dominate our political controversy for some time to come, but the best way of aggravating the ill-effects of the lull would be to go scalp-hunting after individuals instead of tracing the collective causes of inertia. Every long struggle has periodic pauses of lethargy. In the story of the Exodus, which describes the long flight of the Jews from the tyranny of Egypt, there are forbidding fits of inertia when the people murmur and pine for the peaceful sloth of subjection. The recurrence of weariness is seen in the more recent chapters of the history of freedom. Readers of the Life of Mazzini will recall the rhythmic return of indifference among the people. The spirit of Irish nationalism flickered and blazed in alternation all through the nineteenth century until it reached incandascent power. These periodic turns we recall for the benefit of those who would in splenetic temper ascribe all blame to particular individuals and minimise their own responsibility. The president of the Satara Conference reminded his audience how at Lucknow in 1916, Lokamanya Tilak obtained peace. "Without penance in one night, Lok. Tilak could bring about unity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans," says Mr. Deshmukh. It is an inferential condemnation of Mahatma Gandhi who could not, inspite of toil and tears, compose differences as an act of nocturnal necromancy. Maharashtra too has known the incidence of puzzle and perplexity, miscalled lull, in the life-time of the Lokmanya. The pact of 1916 was due as much to the stir of the times and the goodwill of all leaders, as to the genius of the Lokmanya. The world-spirit that swayed the years of war animated our thoughts of freedom and helped the creation of a winning atmosphere. To-day there is in the discussion of Congress affairs a tendency to recall the glorious buoyancy of 1921 and connect the present lapse to the Yarn franchise. In 1921, there were 14 lakhs of members, now we have not one per cent. surviving; but 95 per cent. of the drop occurred before the Yarn franchise. In 1921 we collected a crore of rupees, but if to-day we find it hard to collect one lakh we should look beyond the Yarn franchise and the political obliquities put to Mahatma Gandhi. There is a general wave of depression which cannot be ignored when we consider the political lull we all deplore. The strength of volition has declined all round. Now there is a strike of railway-employees involving 40,000 men, but there is little in the way of sympathy or even verbal hubbub. The East Indian Railway strike three years ago received rattling support, but the N.-W. R. strike gets not even mewing sympathy in spite of greater provocation. Immediately after the war, the question of Indians abroad took an acute turn: the services of India in the war and her elevation to the League of Nations contrasted strangely with the reward in the colonies. It raised a tornado of agitation in India, even the Moderates preferring their approval of the boycott. To-day the oppression of Indians in South Africa is taking fresh forms but even the cable-habit is failing us. It is not the Yarn franchise or any of the other manifold sins of Mahatma Gandhi that is behind the downward undulation of public fervour. Far fetched theories may be made up linking Gandhiji with every form of depression, but it would be neither helpedful nor true.

The story of the lull is described with voluble indignation by the Swarajists as being due to the Yarn franchise, and anybody who disputes the thesis is held up as being idolatrously infatuated with devotion to Mahatma Gandhi. The Swarajists ought to remember their evolution. In 1921 there were no Swarajists at all, but they came into power by the Anglo-Saxon manner of serially working up the aspects of penetration, concession and sovereignty; they left the Congress-map blank, then half-coloured and finally, they gave it the red daub of blood. We dismiss the story of paralytic consciences preferred by Mr. V. J. Patel. A man who parts with his conscience so easily has nothing else worth leaving. The Belgaum Congress was a compromise between two parties and when the Swarajists of course, we mean the Patel-Deshmukh School only) talk of repeal, are they not taking it for granted that their nebulous programme is so acceptable to the Congress as to render the body a party organ? We grant the existence of a spell of inertia, but with our limited moral energy we cannot think of making scape-goat of the greatest personality in the national revival as a danger and an encumbrance. Mr. Deshmukh finds salvation in the retirement of Mahatma Gandhi, while the causes of the lull which provokes him are evanescent. The Satara Conference has recommended the adoption of the Swarajist programme as a stern and stimulating contribution; but when we dive high and low for the unique character of the Swarajist programme, we are left in the dark. There is nothing, consistently with the constructive programme to prevent the Swarajist onslaught. In Mr. Deshmukh's speech we see the following grievance: "But why should we not practise Boycott against those who systematically destroyed our industries, showed the completest disregard of our trade and commerce, endeavoured to suppress them so as never to rise again, and attempted to force the principle of Imperial Preference on India? If there is sin in this we must commit it and acquire the merit of national uplift." But who stood in the way of the boycott of foreign cloth? Not Mahatma Gandhi who in his Belgaum address earnestly recommended the boycott of foreign cloth. He described it as a necessity for the ryot to live. He said:—"I call the Lancashire trade immoral, because it was raised and is sustained on the ruin of millions of India's peasants. And as one immorality leads to another, the many proved immoral acts of Britain are traceable to this one immoral traffic. If therefore this one great temptation is removed from Britain's path by India's voluntary effort, it would be good for India, good for Britain and, as Britain is to-day the predominant world-power, good even for humanity." Mahatma Gandhi is committed to the boycott of foreign cloth although Mr. Deshmukh fetches it up as a new revelation. The Swarajists have done very little to pursue the propaganda. They are involved in puny complaints against the Yarn franchise which are vainly expected to answer the expectations of their stewardship. The promotion of the constructive programme they accepted, but all they have done is to grouse against infirm consciences and hope for an atmosphere that permits supine drift. All they can say is that the constructive programme is not excruciatingly political. Because of their apathy, the imports of textile manufactures in India have risen from Rs. 67.99 crores in 1923-24 to Rs. 82.57 crores in 1924-25. While the tide rises, the Swarajists contents himself by inflicting jaded defeats upon Government and expecting the applause of the public. What have the Swarajists done for boycott except circulate individual accounts of heroism in the Councils?

Mahatma aimed high and the lull has become more noticeable because of his reliance on our sense of inexorable honour. In our demands we are because of Mahatma Gandhi, committed to a definite ideal. For our methods he designed a course of drastic sacrifice and economic symbolism. The capacity for sacrifice is low; it is the same as saying now that there is a lull in activity or it is due to our lack of sustained endeavour. What is the result? In our ideal of Swaraj we maintain a gigantic stature of self-respect and at the same time lean upon a dwindling prop of action. Tall stature and a declining support of sacrifice and sanctions, give an odd picture of futility—of lull in fact. We must either haul down the flag half-mast or intensify our activity. We do neither, and so there is an awkward disproportion of aim and endeavour which produces the lull. If we lower our demand, we should whisk about the political stage asking for gestures and tips; if we keep to the spirit of cent. per cent. Swaraj, we should stiffen our activities. We cannot have it both ways and make the Mahatma the excuse of our supineness. Let us beware of the bigotry that passes for tolerance. As for him the course is clear and we have to be indulgent until the time comes for him to realise the failure of his plan. The Yarn franchise cannot screen our apathy.

As evening's pale and solitary star
But brightens while the darkness gathers round,
So faith unmoved amid surrounding storms,
Is fairest seen in darkness most profound.

LORD MILNER.

Lord Milner, whose death is announced, was a unique example of failure in the history of the British people. After a brilliant career at Balliol, and association with Morley and Stead on the "Pall Mall Gazette" Milner made his reputation as an Administrator at the Board of Inland Revenue. He was looked upon as the finest cultural product of Oxford and praised by Lord Rosebery for his "unrivalled union of fascination and intellect." When, therefore, Mr. Chamberlain selected him as the High Commissioner of South Africa his intellectual gifts as well as his moral integrity earned for his choice the universal approval of men of all British parties. The task before him was, indeed, of a peculiarly delicate nature; for it was nothing less than that of eradicating the memory of the Jameson Raid and reconciling the Boers. He carried the destiny of a people in his hand no less than the chance of enshrining his name in the pages of imperial history. But he went, as Harcourt shrewdly observed, with a war in his pocket; he waved no olive-branch but spoke the Bismarckian language of blood and iron. Surveying the situation in South Africa, Milner came to the conclusion that there could be no hope of peace or progress so long as there was the "permanent subjection" of the British to the Dutch in one of the Republics; he thought that these little Republics thwarted the Imperialist's vision of painting South Africa red. These views were embodied in the famous "Helots" memorandum in which the position of the British in Transvaal was described as one of helotry and which suggested that it was necessary to strike at the root of the evil. It is a cruel irony that one of the plausible pretexts of the British Government's intervention against President Kruger at the time was the treatment of Asiatic "coolies", as they are now called. However, it was the age of buoyant jingoism and Milner with his imperial outlook exaggerated the material strength of the Empire as he underrated the passion for liberty which impelled the Boer farmers' fight against heavy odds. The result was the Boer War—one of the most stupid and callous adventures even in the shady story of imperialism. But Milner saw through the war with all his pitiless and unbending spirit, supporting such barbarities as the policy of farm-burnings though no Lord Bryce's commission was deemed necessary to investigate those atrocities. He resisted peace so long as he could because he wanted unconditional surrender and when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman inaugurated the statesmanlike policy of granting self-government to the conquered Colonies, he strenuously opposed it. South Africa was the tomb of his reputation.

Though nominally a moderate Liberal in the beginning of his career, his support on his return from South Africa was given mostly to Tory causes such as Protection and Imperial Preference and the Lords' resistance to the Parliament Bill of 1911. During the war when national resources had to be mobilised and organised for its efficient conduct, the services of this able bureaucrat proved very useful. In fact, there was a legend abroad at the time that behind the mercurial Mr. Lloyd George, the brain of the Coalition's War Cabinet was Lord Milner. Yet he never came within the reach of the highest office since the war, though the Conservatives stood always in need of first-class brains to relieve them from mediocrities like Bonar Law and Baldwin, opportunists like Birkenhead and Churchill and imperious autocrats like Curzon. Of one or two things in the later career of Lord Milner it is possible to speak more favourably. Milner's Egyptian memorandum, which recommended the recognition of Egypt's independence with certain reservations, though it did not adequately meet the legitimate claims of her people and though it was promoted more by necessity than generosity, was, on the whole, a wise step taken by one whose name was synonymous with false forecasts, reactionary views and cruel and provocative methods. If the Milner policy had been sincerely adopted by the Lloyd George Government and pursued by his successors, the sham which exists to-day with consequent embitterment could have been prevented. Nor was Lord Milner unsympathetic to constructive industrial reforms. A couple of years ago he contributed a series of articles to the "Observer" on the working and defects of the industrial system and advocated its radical alteration. In it he averred that for the "bad trade" of which Big Business complains "human blundering, if not human dishonesty, is responsible" If was a bold declaration on the part of a peer whose class regards world conditions and the ca'canny of Labour as the sole cause of industrial depression But, despite these faint glimmerings of a liberal mentality which merely indicated his clear grasp of realities and his disinterested motives the fact remains that Milner's contribution to the public life of England was not proportionate to his intellectual eminence. For he was at best an efficient administrator and apostle of benevolent paternalism and at worst a jingo Imperialist: of the authentic spark of true statesmanship which requires imaginative insight and sympathy, he had not a spark. His was, indeed, the tragedy of Imperialism which in Kipling's eloquent words builds "its trust on reeking tubes and iron shards" rather than on the conscience and humanity of peoples. We know what that tragedy is; for it is being repeated in more or less identical terms all over the East to-day.

Notes of the Day.

Parsis and Persia.

On the 21st April last year a group of Parsis since known as the Marker party with Mr. G. K. Nariman, proceeded to Persia and Iraq and, after a sojourn of about three months abroad, returned with first hand knowledge of the country. They chose the all-land route. Starting from Karachi, and passing through Quetta, they entered on Persian soil at Dozdab, And thence they motored up to Bam, Kerman, Yezd and Isphahan. Coming down south to Shiraz, they once again headed northwards to Isphahan and stopping at Tehran, turned southwest and reached Karachi via Basra through Kezvin, Hamadan, Kermanshah and Bagdad. We published the impressions of our special correspondent which finally exploded the legend of insecurity and oppression in Persian territory. The suburbs of Bombay are much more unsafe for travellers to-day than the bye-ways of Iran. At any rate, the story of the lawlessness of the country were grotesquely magnified. It was to the interests of the merchants, on the one hand, to show any losses at a higher figure than they had actually suffered and, on the other hand, those who propagated the mendacious legend had nothing to lose by bringing Persia's administration to discredit. During the interval that has elapsed between the return of the first party and the starting of the second under Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw to-day. Persia has witnessed a considerable advance as evidenced by the progress report of Dr. Millspaugh, the American Administrator-General of Persian Finances. The party which starts to-day includes Mr. Rustam Nariman M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer, Punjab, who has a quarter of a century's experience of Indian irrigation works and whose services were requisitioned by the Iraq Government soon after the war, but which could not be spared by the Government of India. There are also Mr. D. Cawasji, known for his public charities in his community. and the expert, Dr. Minocher Dady.

A Great Enterprise.

The party sail to Bushire by the "Vasna" and will commence their land journey by motors which have already been despatched, to go up to Shiraz. If the Shiraz-Yezd road is in repairs, they will visit direct the latter Zoroastrian colony, otherwise they will have to proceed to Isphahan and come down to Yezd and further down to Kerman. They will then retrace their steps north to Isphahan and make for Tehran. Time permitting, a diversion will be made to the historic site of Hamadan, with its rock-cut sculptures. Else, from Kazvin the party will proceed to Resht and will take steamer at the Caspian port of Enzeli. Passing through Russian territory, the Parsi travellers will reach Western Europe in due course. From Persia's metropolis, the party will have optional routes. It is possible that they may choose the Tabriz-Julfa line and traversing difficult terrain, arrive at Constantinople. The main objective of the party is the putting in practice what the Iran League of which Sir Hormusji is the President, has been preaching, namely, that more and more Parsis who yearly visit Europe do so across Iran. Whether it well be to the advantage of the Parsis to settle in large numbers in Persia, it is for them to decide. On the other hand, nothing but a step forward towards Asiatic solidarity will be achieved by the reapproachment of the two ancient Aryan lands, India and Persia. The Iran League deserves cordial facilitations on its consistent efforts to enlighten India on the state of affairs in Persia. We wish the second Parsi batch of travellers every success in their great enterprise. Special credit for the enterprise is due to the venerable leader whose catholic and non-sectarian outlook on life and broad-minded philanthrophy has endeared his community to non-Parsis.

Reform of Calendar.

It is interesting to learn that the British railway companies have approved of the reform in the calendar proposed by the International Union of Railways for the adoption of twenty-eight days in the month and thirteen months in the year. The problem of the calendar is to co-ordinate the day, the month and the year; but the meaning of these terms is ambiguous while there is no simple whole-number relationship between them. From the strictly scintific view-point there are about 29½ days in the month and about 365¼ days in the year. The fixing of their relationship depends, therefore, to some extent upon the relative importance attached to the month and the year. To a people interested in seasonal changes, the year seems the fundamental period and hence they improvise a solar calendar; for peoples celebrating religions festivals like the Mussalmans, the Hindus or the Jews, the moon's phases seem more important and hence their calendors have lunar or semi-lunar months. The present European calendar is the outcome of the Julian calendar as modified by the Gregorian reform in 1582. The Greorian calendar was adopted in England in 1752 when the edict cancelling eleven days from the year as counted by the old calendar caused riots particularly at Bristol where the populace demand that their eleven days should be given back to them! Since the war some European nations have been trying hard to save day-light during the summer not by ordering the sun but by the simple process of putting their clocks one hour faster: and now the League of Nation's machinery is being utilised to reform the calendar by bringing it nearer to scientific facts, though the number thirteen that is proposed is generally considered in ausnicious among Christians. We trust, however, that no unpleasant incidents will follow this change which, unlike that of 1752, will have to be forced on Governments by peoples.

ART HORIZON.

THE FRIENDS.

The speeches at the recent annual meeting of the India Society at Cromwell-Road do not reveal signs of the desire among these friends of Indian art to come in closer contact with the opinion or demands in India. There is in them the same old feeling of patronising condescension which would like control without responsibility. The demands from India which appear to have attracted not the slightest attention from these friends are probably resented as an encroachment on the privileges of these friends who regard the business of guiding the future of Indian art as their pet monopoly. The line that divides the enthusiasm of the altruist and the dogged tenacity of vested interests is, after certain stages, imperceptible. Their enthusiasm out of touch with the realities in this country seems to reveal almost every mark that seals their encouragement as a vested interest. The speeches at the annual meeting and the activities during the year clearly indicate what is happening at the other hand.

"Considerable Attention."

Sir Francis Younghusband's reference to the "considerable attention" in India aroused as a result of the Prize of Delhi suggestions at Delhi is a sorry consolation when one remembers that the Society despite Sir Francis Younghusband's plea for taking up the Delhi proposals "definitely and practically" has practically ignored the wise counsel of its Chairman. The resolution which the Conference passed remains, it was anticipated here, a paraphrase of the fine sentiments depicted in the aims and objects of the Society. Sir Francis Younghusband ought to know that the "considerable attention" here will not be narrowed down to approval of the actions of the Government Committee or of the smug, self-complacent or interested inactivity of the India Society. The students of Indian art in India are now determined to offer the Prize of Delhi scheme as a test of the good intentions of the friends of Indian art abroad. They want, as Sir Francis has pointed out, something that could be "definitely and practically" recognised as encouragement to Indian art.

A New Bulletin

The committee of the India Society has resolved to issue twice a year a bulletin dealing with Indian arts and letters. It is impossible to anticipate its utility. That will depend on the attitude of those who will be entrusted with the work. If the Society desires to maintain the good name it has earned in the past it should not allow the new instrument of publicity to degenerate into interested propaganda on behalf of those who would justify their existence as friends of Indian art not by deeds by empty phrases.

Support in India.

The Society has forwarded a pamphlet containing an account of its aims and activities to some of the public institutions in this country for canvassing support in India. There is apparently nothing that is objectionable in the desire or appeal for support. But the appeal would have been more effective if the Society had shown that it was desirous of pushing the claims of Indian artists, that it was not inclined to shelve practical proposals for Indian art until the time the sanction was given by the "friends" who want to be ensured of their own monopoly.

Architecture In England.

Architecture has not yet kept pace with the ambitions of the architects in England. Their activities are not as a rule a faithful reflection of the state of architecture. The volume of literature on the subject is increasing in bulk, not in increasingly tangible effect on the art of building. The weary student may therefore be pardoned if he cultivates a healthy scepticism for

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INDIA'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.

UNVEILING OF MONTAGU'S STATUE.

MR. SASTRI'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

The large and influential gathering that assembled near Church Gate station yesterday on the occasion of the unveiling of the late Mr. Montagu's statue returned sadly disappointed. There was the absence of the "gorgeous eloquence" of Mr Sastri that had attracted a large part of the assembly. The speaker, for reasons of health, chose to read his printed lecture which, of course, abounds in flashes of eloquence. It, however, constitutes one of the greatest tributes paid to the memory of the deceased statesman. Mr. Sastri concluding his speech summarised the services rendered by Mr. Montagu to India which was made possible by the rare qualities of head and heart possessed by the "Martyred English Statesman." Mr. Sastri said:

It is the unique glory of Montagu to have cherished from the beginning faith in the capacity of the people of India to bear the burden of responsible government. His liberalism possessed the rare quality of courage and comprehended Asiatics in its range. He had bold plans for binding India to the Commonwealth of Great Britain. He devoted his great talents solely to the furtherance of these plans and did not hesitate when the time came to sacrifice himself in the cause. Whether we test his record by intention or measure it by actual achievement, he stands a clear head, and shoulders above all other benefactors of India. Here was a Montagu, when comes such another? (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Sethna recited a long speech which was intended to be report of the Memorial Committee. A section of the gathering expressed some signs of disapproval when Mr. Sethna stated that the statue to be unveiled was the work of a London sculptor. That was presumably due to the failure of the Memorial Committee to convince the public of the propriety of registering order with a foreign artist when indigenous talent of high order was available

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The Rt. Hon. Mr. V. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C. unveiled the statue of the late Rt. Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, former Secretary of State for India before a large and influential gathering on Thursday evening at the junction of Church Gate Street and Marine Lines, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office.

Among those present were Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwala, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Jagmohandas Varjiwandas, Mr. P. A. Kelly, Sir Lawless Hepper, Mr. Narotam Morarji, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Sir Fazalbhoy C. Ebrahim, Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Sir Henry Macnaghten, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Capt. Gladstone Solomon, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Sir Mohmedbhoy H. Lalji, Sir A. Froom, Mr. H. P. Mody.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Hon. Mr. Sethna on behalf of the Committee of the "Montagu Memorial Fund" in submitting the Committee's report said:

The Committee of the Montagu Memorial Fund had expected that the statue of the Rt. Hon'ble Edwin Samuel Montagu would have been unveiled by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay. No one regrets it more than His Excellency himself that his absence from Bombay prevents him from so doing. The Committee thereafter came to the unanimous conclusion that if the ceremony were to be performed by a non-official they could not possibly do better than request the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri to be the central figure of to-day's function for the good reason that hardly any other Indian had come into closer and more, intimate contact with Mr. Montagu and that Mr. Montagu himself held Mr. Sastri in very high esteem and regard, of which there is additional proof in those letters of the deceased statesman which were published for the first time less than a fortnight back. Whilst the Committee, therefore, congratulate themselves on the choice they have made they feel very grateful that in spite of the present weak state of his health Mr. Sastri regarded it as a religious duty to respond to our call and accepted our invitation.

Mr. Sethna then referred to Mr. Montagu's Parliamentary career and career at the India Office.

MONTAGU AND REFORMS.

Referring to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, Mr. Sethna said that they may not have been considered adequate and satisfactory by some in this country and perhaps the political situation has already changed so much since these reforms were introduced that further substantial advances have become imperative, but whatever differences of opinion may have prevailed and do prevail on these points, we Indians are all at one in giving credit to Mr. Montagu for having done his best and no other man in his position could possibly have done better. He was determined to raise the political status of India and to give the Indian people increasing opportunities and scope for growing to the full height of their stature.' To mark, therefore, the very high esteem in which Mr. Montagu was held on this side of India for all that he was doing for this country a Memorial Fund was started in 1920 with the object first of erecting a statue in his honour—a rare compliment to be paid to one so young and in his life time, and, secondly, if there remained a surplus to devote it to some object of public usefulness in this city. The statue which is to be unveiled to-day is the work of a reputed London sculptor. Mr. Montagu gave sittings for the statue and it is pronounced a striking likeness. After providing for the cost of the statue the Committee expect they will have in their hands close upon Rs. 75,000/-. They are not ready with their recommendation as to how best to utilise this amount to commemorate his memory, but they hope soon to lay before the subscribers some alternative proposals for their consideration and decision.

THE STATUE.

"Mr. Montagu's statue, as you will admit, occupies a prominent site in one of the most important thoroughfares of this great city and it may well be hoped that it will serve to remind our citizens and our countrymen for generations to come of the untiring efforts of a British statesman who throughout endeavoured to understand the Indian view point on all the great and difficult questions he had to tackle and will likewise serve to remind them of the devotion and courage with which he always championed the interests of India in the Councils of the Empire. The Committee have decided upon an inscription in bronze on the statue which we hope, a grateful and appreciative public will endorse as perfectly appropriate. It will read:—

Edwin Samuel Montagu,
His Majesty's Principal,
Secretary of State for India,
1917—1922.
He loved the people of India
Had firm and full faith in them
And strove for their freedom
With rare courage and magnanimity

"Many very able British statesmen have filled the office of the Secretary of State for India. Some of them, like Lord Morley and others, rendered devoted service to the State and be it remembered that Mr. Montagu had filled his apprenticeship under Lord Morley himself. Indians, however, cannot help but feel that of the 26 incumbents who till now have filled this exalted office no one understood the soul of modern India so well and so deeply as did Mr. Montagu and it was, therefore, that he was able to advance the cause of India to the extent he did. We regard it, therefore, as India's great misfortune that force of circumstances compelled him to give up the work which was nearest his heart and worse still as we all greatly deplore, within less than three years of his resignation this sincere friend of India passed away at the early age of 46 years. Of him it may be truly said:—

"One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name"
His name will remain imperishably with us.

"Of the eleven and a half years that Mr. Montagu spent in the service of the State, eight and half years were devoted to India. It is to keep alive amongst us the memory of the distinguished services rendered to the cause of India's political progress by Mr. Montagu during these eventful years that as a humble tribute we are presenting to this city his statue as a monument to his achievements and I have now in the name of my Committee the honour to request His Highness the Maharao of Cutch to call upon the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri to unveil the statue.

MESSAGES.

Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, then read the messages received on the occasion.

From H. E. the Viceroy:—"Am delighted hear your Committee has erected statue of Mr. Montagu which will be unveiled tomorrow by Mr. Sastri. I had privilege of serving with Mr. Montagu at India Office for nearly two years and have personal knowledge of genuine love which he felt for India and intense anxiety with which he strove to promote welfare of her people. His policy, of course, was controversial, its wisdom or otherwise will be finally established by its fruits when vituperations of critics and eulogies of friends are alike forgotten. I am heartily glad that his work should now be recognised by representative Indians and that this monument should be erected to his memory, for during the years that I knew him he was often oppressed with a sense that his work was inadequately appreciated even by those whom he was so anxious to serve."

From H. E. the Governor:—"I very much regret I am unable to be present and unveil Mr. Montagu's statue. I am very grateful to the Committee and subscribers for their action, which had made it possible to erect a Statue in Bombay to the

(Continued on page 8.)

ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES OF IRAQ.

VIRGIN LAND FOR BRITISH EXPLOITATION.

WITHOUT MOSUL PROSPECTS GLOOMY.

LONDON, May 13.

Mr. Hilton Young interviewed on his return from Iraq paid a tribute to the Anglo-Arab mutual trust and co-operation and said that the British experiment in Iraq was full of hope and promise. He dwelt on the great economic possibilities of Iraq and expressed the opinion that the industrial future of the country must be in cotton and oil. Testing of Mosul oilfield would take a lot of money and time while the future of cotton depended on irrigation which would need a lot of preliminary work. The chief problem was salting of soil owing to salt in the river waters, but a solution should be reached after a year or two and a bright future secured for the country through great irrigation works. Iraq had good commercial security to offer and as the confidence in the stability of the state increased he saw no reason why Iraq should not get all the capital required. But if the Mosul question was settled in favour of Turkey the outlook would be gloomy as the corngrowing lands in Mosul were economically essential to Iraq and the fixing of the frontier south of the mountains would make the problem of defence of Iraq insoluble.—Reuter.

SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

CAPETOWN., May 13.

Forecast of a draft constitution for Southwest Africa states that the territory will be governed by a body of eight members one of whom will be the administrator, three will be nominated of whom one will be a public servant representing the native affairs department and other four will be elected by the Legislative Assembly which will consist of 18 members, six of whom will be nominated by the Union Government and others elected by registered voters. The territory will be divided into twelve constituencies containing more or less equal number of voters. The Assembly will regulate its own procedure but will not be empowered to legislate on subjects reserved by the central authority including native affairs, public services, justice, immigration, defence, currency, and customs. The German language will be recognised in the Assembly and the courts.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES.

WONDERFUL RECEPTION AT ELIZABETH.

LONDON, May 13.

Reuter's correspondent with the Prince of Wales cables from Port Elizabeth that after a half hour's stay at Craddock, the wool producing centre, the Prince arrived at Port Elizabeth and was accorded a wonderful reception Children, as has been the case everywhere hitherto, were very prominent. The route to market-square was lavishly decoratetd and lined with troops and a guard of honour was composed of the South African Naval Reserves. The Prince wore the uniform of Colonel of the Welsh Guards. Replying to an address of welcome the Prince paid a tribute to Port Elizabeth's part at Wembley and also the generosity of the wool-growers. He especially thanked the ex-servicemen for the great welcome.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONVENTION.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 13.

In the House of Commons to-day at question time Mr. Locker-Lampson said that the Convention concluded at the Second Opium Conference remained open for signatures until June 30th and could only be ratified thereafter. No State had yet ratified the agreement concluded at the First Conference. The British Government hoped to do so shortly, but it was necessary at first to consult certain British Protectorates.

AMERICAN BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Beamish asked for particulars of the forthcoming cruise of an American battleship squadron in Australasia and whether in view of the importance of Imperial interests in the Pacific a cruise in those waters in the near future could be arranged for a British squadron including battleships and aircraft-carriers.

Mr. Bridgeman replied that the United States squadron would consist of 11 battleships, 6 cruiser, 28 destroyers and a number of fleet auxiliaries. He did not propose to arrange a new Imperial cruise in view of the special cruise of 1924.

Mr. Beamish asked if the decision not to send battleships was in any way connected with the lack of docking and refitting facilities in the Pacific.

The question was not answered.

Sir Harry Britain suggested further visits of smaller sections of the Navy to certain Dominions and Colonies in the near future.

Mr. Bridgeman replied that the annual programme of cruises allowed practically all Dominions and Colonies to be visited at least once a year, and every consideration would be given to additional visits within necessary limits of expenditure.—Reuter.

ANGLO-INDIANS.

CLAIMS TO SPECIAL PROTECTION.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

CALCUTTA, May 10.

At a meeting of the Anglo-Indians held this evening at the Empire Theatre under the presidency of Mr. H. Hounde the following resolutions were passed:

"That this mass meeting of Anglo-Indians assembled in Calcutta do approve of sending an Anglo-Indian deputation to England at the earliest possible moment to represent the needs of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community before the British Parliament and public and do earnestly request every Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European in the length and breadth of India and Burma to support the movement in every possible way, that funds be raised both in Calcutta and other parts of India and Burma, that the deputation, should consist of two or three persons to work in union and collaboration with the London Anglo-Indian Association whose assistance and advice it will seek in every possible way, and that Colonel Gidney be asked to join and lead the deputation."

A sum of about Rs. 2,000 was either promised or collected at the meeting. Col. Gidney headed the list with Rs. 500.

REFORMS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

Col. Gidney in the course of his address gave a resume of the changes in the community from the early 18th century to the present day. He said many changes have taken place not only in its status, its nomenclature and its education, but its utility and its strength. There seemed very little reason for anxiety even though it was recognised that the Reform Scheme would lead to a large increase of the Indian element in the administration. But there were numerous assurances that this change would be gradual and that all vested interests would be unaffected and all responsible parties admitted that it was in the help and cooperation of the services that the success of the reforms must depend. It was laid down as an axiom that there must always be a large British element in the administration and most members of the services actually believed this showing a sad lack of knowledge not only of the politicians, but of human nature. It was expected that the political Indians would cooperate with the British but what co-operation was there possible between two races of such different ideals? That the grant of full self-government could no longer be delayed was certain for it was obvious that the reforms were inadequate and that in order to secure peace and contentment in India it was necessary to extend a more liberal reform scheme to her and the question naturally arose what would this liberal reform scheme mean to the Anglo-Indian community and other minority communities. "Even though it has been recognised that minorities are in India entitled to special protection and that we as Indians are one of her minority communities we ask how is that protection to be afforded to us in the new India.

CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Speaking on the unemployment question he said: "I readily admit that Indianisation had to come with the introduction of the Reforms and the awakening of the national consciousness of the Indians and that if India is to be free and have Dominion Status she must be entitled to employ her own servants, but we can never subscribe ourselves to the interpretation of Indianisation as connecting the dismissal of one Indian and his substitution by another Indian. This has been the chief reason of unemployment and this is why I place the blame on the heads of Government who to satisfy the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Indians did so at the expense of their brother Anglo-Indians. Government is gravely responsible not only in that they have violated a sacred trust, but that they have left us stranded without having made any compensatory provision for our future. We should point out to Government that as they are also largely responsible for our present day unemployment it should be the first duty of the State to relieve this distress, to immediately stop any further recruitment in England to posts which can just as efficiently be filled and administered by Indians and in which category we are included and to educate our children to become worthy citizens, worthy of this great country Indian and the British Empire. One of the other objects of this deputation, if funds allow after visiting the Premier of England and His Holiness the Pope at Rome, will be to visit the important towns of Great Britain, the United States and Canada with the object of raising a big educational fund. The points to be placed before the British Parliament and the British nation and others in England by this deputation, said Col. Gidney, are, amongst other demands for equal treatment, equal consideration, equal recognition and equal representation in all matters both civil and military with the other two great communities Hindus and Muslims and to make it clear to the powers that be in England that although we are acknowledged to be Indians the interpretation and practical application of the term "Indianisation" is still largely used in its exclusive significance and does not comprehend, as it should, the Anglo-Indian, the process of either exclusion of us or dismissal of us to make place for Indians being the only object in all departments of Government.—A.P.

STORM IN BAY.

MADRAS, May 14.

With regard to the storm situation in the Bay enquiries made show that the storm is moving in a westerly direction and the position now is altitude fourteen and longtitude eighty-five (about two hundred to three hundred miles) off the Madras Port. The cautionary local storm signal is hoisted on the Madras Harbour.—A. P

BAWLA MURDER TRIAL.

ANOTHER INDORE OFFICIAL CROSS-EXAMINED.

WHY MR. SARMA CHOSE TO STAY IN BOMBAY.

At the Special Criminal Sessions yesteday at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing of what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaha Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos. 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum,

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Velinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. G. M. Gupte appeared for accused No. 8

The following gentlemen made up the special jury: Messrs. R. P. Jiwanji, D. R. D. Sethna, D. B. Karani, R. D. Morarji, A. Ezra, A. S. Tyabji, G. S. Nicholl, G. P. Pocock, P. B. Billimoria and D. N. Mirza. Mr Ruttonsey D. Morarji was foreman of the jury.

On the hearing being resumed, Inspector Barnes was further cross-examined by Mr. Velinker. He said Bawla's car was standing outside the hospital and there was a police guard on the car; there was no one in the car. As far as he knew the car was not searched at night. The car was brought down to the Police Station by the mechanic and was in the compound of Gamdevi Police Station until the 19th and afterwards it was kept at Byculla in charge of Superintendent Finan. No search was made at Bawla's house for pistols, but a letter was attached in the search on information received.

BAWLA'S PISTOL.

About the 16th January the first enquiry was made for Bawla's pistol under orders received from Mr. Cautty. He did not know of any enquiries made in the Police office prior to that for any pistol or pistols belonging to Bawla. He recorded a statement of Ahmed at Gamdevi Police Station on the 13th. Ahmed said that Mumtaz was sitting on the right hand and Mathew on the left. He also said that when the other car came Bawla's car stopped and the other also stopped. A man jumping out of the car seemed to him to assault Bawla, when Mahomed Shafi caught hold of him. Another man also jumped out of the car and pointed a pistol at Shafi's head. He had not mentioned anything about a Red Maxwell in that statement, nor about a Mussalman driver wanting a job at Bawla's house.

Deputy Inspector Hugh MacKenna of Gamdevi Police Station said on January 13, he took charge of Bawla's car in the morning from the J. J. Hospital compound. He made a search of the car and then a *panchnama*. He found three empty cartridges cases and two bullets; also a bamboo stick, four caps and bloodstained carpet. There were blood-stains on both the cushions; there was a bullet mark in the centre of the back cushion and also a bullet on the seat. The upholstery of the car was searched on 16th but nothing was found. The car was now at the Byculla Police Station and was in charge of the Police.

MR. SARMA'S TELEGRAM.

Amrit Ghateshwar Sharma, Finance Secretary to the Indore Durbar, was the next witness. Replying to the Advocate-General, he said he was in Bombay from January 10, 1925, onward. On January 12 at night he left Thoburn House where he was staying and went with Rashid to Victoria Terminus. There Rashid bought two second class tickets to Indore and booked two berths. He went ten or fifteen minutes prior to the departure of the train and arranged his luggage in his compartment. Eventually he decided a few minutes before the train started to stay away and alighted from the train with a part of his luggage as it was moving. The other part of his luggage was thrown on the platform by Rashid. In consequence of certain conversation which he overheard at Victoria Terminus he went with Chunilal to inquire whether some Indore officials had got into trouble with the Bombay Police. He went to Chowpaty but could not assign any reason why he went to Chowpaty. From there he went to the nearest police station. He learnt that some had trouble at the Hanging Gardens and some were wounded. He then went to the J. J. Hospital where he learnt at a short while past 11 o'clock that four persons were wounded and one arrested. He failed to ascertain their names and returned with Sheth Chunilal to the latter's "pedhi." He grew anxious as to whether any Indore officer was wounded and not having been enlightened on that point he sent a telegram to Indore. He identified the telegram which was tendered as an exhibit.

Mr. Velinkar objected to its going in on the ground of irrelevancy.

The Advocate-General explained that the telegram corroborated the witness in his statement that he sent a telegram. It was also argued that there was evidence to the effect that Dighe travelled in that train and that a man left the compartment while the train was in motion. Witness was the man who got out of the train and in consequence of information obtained at the Station he made enquiries and sent the telegram in question.

IRRELEVANT.

The Judge observed that the telegram was sent to a third party at Indore and was irrelevant. Another question by the Advocate-General as to whom he sent the telegram meet with the same fate.

Proceeding, witness said he knew Khasgiwalla. He went to Somerset House at 9 a.m. on the following day and saw several people including Mulgokar. He also saw Khasgiwalla and Pai, clerks.

Witness knew Ponde, accused No. 2 as a mankari to His Highness the Maharaja of Indore. Witness could call Ponde, neither a friend nor an acquaintance, but a man whom he had seen at Indore. Witness had seen Dighe at Indore once or twice.

When witness got out of the compartment on the night of January 12 there were about five or six persons in the compartment. There was of course, Bashid, but he could not describe the dress of the rest.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The Advocate-General at this stage asked for and obtained leave from His Lordship to cross-examine witness on two statements which he made in the lower Court. Witness replying, said he had said his relation with Ponde were friendly in answer to a question as to whether his relations were friendly or otherwise. In the Lower Court he described the dress of a person entering the compartment as he came out, not of any person in the car.

WHY HE GOT DOWN.

Further cross-examined, witness said he left the train to take possession of copies of certain documents in a case in which the State was interested. He had verbal instructions to take possession of those documents in person.

At Victoria Terminus he saw neither Dighe nor Ponde. He went to Somerset House on the following morning as he had never before gone there. He never heard of "Malabar Hill Outrage." He only saw some posters announcing that some persons had been injured. On the previous night he overheard only that some Indore officers were injured. He knew Somerset House was a palace of the State and he went there not in the hope of getting information about the affray. Indore officers did not invariably live at the Somerset Palace. He did not ask Pai the address of Annasaheb Gaikad. He had no conversation with Khasgiwalla about what had taken place. That was all he remembered with him. He could not see the palace as it was occupied by the Begum. Pai did not give him the address of Ponde

(Continued on next page).

SOCIAL REFORM.

CONFERENCE AT SATARA.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following is the summary of the Presidential Address of Mr. V. R. Shinde, the President of the Provincial Social Conference, Satara:—

After thanking the Reception Committee for the honour given to him by asking him to preside over the Session, which he accepted more as a call for duty than as a personal honour, Mr. Shinde pointed out that Social Reform is not a matter of speech, but one for action. The Conference must be only a symbol of something behind which there is more substantial, and that something is actual work. The Conferences ought to be mere hand-maids of working institutions. Otherwise they only soothe and deaden the national conscience. What is otherwise the meaning of so many resolutions" he asked, "which though repeatedly reiterated remain dead letters" and declared that he would like to have a Conference only when there is a programme before the workers of at least three years' solid work. Another reason of the tardy progress of the Social Reform, he thought, was that the term is still allowed to be conceived in a somewhat narrow acceptance.

MEANING OF SOCIAL REFORMS.

It is only half truth to say that it means only a battle against conventions and old religion, and it must include all items of national reconstruction. He went on to show why social reform does not attract so much opposition in the Western countries, and emphasised that the strong opposition to such reform in India is due more to the inertia and lack of intiative than to the orthodox influences. He, therefore, pleaded for extending the meaning and scope of the term social reform. But the most important reason, according to him, of this ineffectiveness of the social reform is that the so called social reform movement is divorced from religion. The reformers of the orthodox school would not have it linked with religion on any account, but the speaker thought that the antithesis between religion and social reform was mere illusion and no reality. There is according to him a unity of all idealistic endeavours. He called upon the audience to compare the life and doings of Raja Ram Mohan Roy with that of Mahatma Gandhi, whom he always held as his present day version.

GROUPING DETAILS.

Turning to the grouping of details the speaker thought that Untouchability, Non-Brahmin discontent, Hindu-Muslim unity and Hindu Sangathan formed one important and urgent group of reassimilatory items. The auto-suggestive habit of Indian Mass mind of evolving imaginary distinctions and setting them over and above the most evident claims of character and capacity, not only in private dealings, but even in public estimate is a psychological disease in India alone. As an illustration he quoted the case of ceremonial untouchability and deprecated the attitude of the Hindu Sabha in leaving this question to Shastries and Pandits. "Why did you not refer the question of Shudhi and Sangathan also to them" he asked and declared that the whole affair betrays a lack of Will.

NON-BRAHMIN QUESTION.

Referring to the non-Brahmin question he said that the Brahmin and non-Brahmin are related to each other as the voice, and its echo, in Hindu Sociology. "Why should not the Non-Brahmins be accepted in a sportsman-like spirit" he asked. Turning to the religious side of the question he expressed regret that the large-hearted Jotirao Ful was not properly appreciated. He asked the audience to note that the Satyashodhak movement, was not at all anti-Brahmin but was only anti-priest. He appealed to the leaders of both the communities to do everything to bring about good-will between the two communities as early as possible. He asked the Marathas not to leave the movement of Satya Samaj in the present disorganised state so that some irresponsible enthusiasts may take undue advantage of it and use it as a weapon against the whole Brahim community. He regretted the failure of the Joshi Bill in the Council of State and pleaded that the priests should be kept under proper check.

HINDU SANGATHAN.

Regarding the question of Hindu Sangathan he said that it would not be effective unless the rights of the Untouchables were recognised.

Referring to the other groups of items of Social reform he mentioned the question of raising the status of women and giving them equal rights, improving the condition of the agriculturists and mill-operatives, and ameliorating the lot of poor in the villages. He thought that the scope of the Social work was still restricted to the cities, and unless it was brought down to the villages, the pace of social reform would not be quickened. He concluded by declaring that the real social reformers must come from the masses and till then every one must do his duty, which would hasten this advent.

48,500 persons attended the Wembly Exhibition on Wednesday.—Reuter.

Lord Reading visited the High Commissioner's office on Wednesday morning and was received by Sir. A. C. Chatterjee and the principal officials.—Reuter.

The House of Lords passed on Wednesday the third reading of the Gold Standard Bill without discussion—Reuter.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who is coming to Calhousie for a change will arrive there on the 16th and will stay with Lala Hens Raj M. L A—A P.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G Edie, Mr and Mrs Byramji Jeejeebhoy lunched at Government House, Mahableshwar on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Final of the Inter-School Hockey Tournament at Panchgani on Wednesday.

INDIA'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.

(Continued from page 7.)

memory of one who loved India and who devoted his great ability to India's prosperity. Mr. Montagu's death was a great loss, not only to India, but to his personal friends of whom I have the honour to be one, and the statue to be unveiled to-day will be for all time a reminder to Bombay and all who visit the City of a great man who sacrificed much for others."

Mrs. Besant wrote:—"Permit me to say how thoroughly I associate myself with the tribute of homage to one of India's greatest friends; one who stood by her through official disapproval, and wrecked his career for her sake. He loved India with a deep love and was ever faithful to her, and fought for her liberty. While he was at the India Office he worked the reforms in the spirit in which he shaped them, and it was no fault of his that, after he had been driven from Office, they were worked in a niggardly instead of in a generous spirit. History will do him justice and will repair the injury done to him alike in England and in India by those who knew nothing of the difficulties he faced and overcame."

Mrs. Naidu wrote:—"I join in tribute to the memory of the brave brilliant martyred English statesman who made the first authentic gesture of abdication in respect to Indian ideals and to his own utter ruin championed India's cause with sacrificial devotion."

MAHARAO'S TRIBUTE.

H. H. the Maharao of Cutch then requested the Rt. Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri to unveil the statue.

He said:—it gave him great pleasure to respond to the invitation of the Committee of "The Montagu Memorial Fund" for two reasons, viz:—(1) to see his friend Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri whom to listen was always a pleasure to him and (2) because he knew that it would afford him an opportunity of expressing on behalf of himself and on behalf of other princes and rulers of India their deep sense of appreciation and gratitude for the character and acts of that great statesman whom they had assembled to honour. After referring to his connections with the late Mr. Montagu, His Highness said that in Mr. Montagu, India had a powerful advocate, a good friend and a warm and sincere sympathiser of her legitimate aspirations (applause.)

MR. SASTRI'S SPEECH.

The Rt. Hon. Srinavasa Sastri in unveiling the statue said:—

"Opinions have always differed as to the mutual influence and relative importance of individuals and impersonal forces in the actual shaping of human affairs. It would in any case be a shallow and partial view to leave out the contribution made by great personalities. There can be no doubt that the recent political history of India would have been very different if Mr. Montagu had not been in power in Whitehall during the later years of the war. It has been stated that not only Mr. Austen Chamberlain, but even Lord Curzon, had a share in the authorship of the declaration of policy made in August 1917. Only when cabinet secrets are revealed can we know the exact truth of the statement. It is known, however, that before Montagu assumed office the first reform proposals of Lord Chelmsford's Government had been turned down by Mr. Chamberlain on the ground that they contained no suggestions for a real transfer of power to the people of India. One has only to read again the speech made by Mr. Montagu in the debate on the Mesopotamian scandal, to see that three of the most important points in the declaration are already adumbrated there. First, a liberal policy had to be clearly laid down: secondly, the first instalment must be given at once; thirdly, the people of India should be given a measure of responsible government. Critics, if they please, may even read into the language employed by Mr. Montagu a clear germ of the idea of dyarchy. The declaration itself was only the beginning. His subsequent mission to India, the negotiations with officials and non-officials of all sorts, the formulation of the reform proposals and then the drudgery of the Bill and the Committees and in conclusion its piloting through Parliament afforded at every stage an example of a rare type of patience, ability and parliamentary strategy. So consummate a master of these attributes as Mr. Lloyd George has himself borne eloquent testimony to the marvellous skill and resourcefulness with which Mr. Montagu managed this extraordinarily difficult business through a period of two years and a quarter and accomplished what indeed should be regarded from every point of view as the greatest and most momentous step that has been taken by Britain towards the constitutional position of India in the Empire. No doubt the conditions of a world war and the fact that Great Britain was ruled by a coalition under the unquestioned sway of Mr. Lloyd George were powerful favouring circumstances. Still, which of us does not feel that these powerful forces could not have been wielded to such good purpose on behalf of India by one who loved her less than Montagu or had not his ability and driving power? (Applause).

PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

Another thing, not, it is true, of the same order of consequence, was the appointment of a public commission to conduct a thorough enquiry into the Punjab atrocities. It will be remembered that the Government of India had suggested a restricted inquiry of a private and departmental nature into the conduct of certain officials concerned in the administration of martial law. Mr. Montagu himself was inclined at first to take this view, but when the demand for a full and public enquiry was pressed on him by a majority of the liberal deputation of 1919, he saw the propriety of the course and ordered accordingly. Nobody now disputes the great advantage that not only the Punjab, but the whole of India, obtained through the inquiry. But I now venture the proposition, and trust it will be generally admitted, that we might not have won the point but for the fact that Montagu happened to preside over the India Office. (Applause).

INDIA, HIS CONSTITUENCY.

The growth of India was many-sided in his time and he was constantly engaged in tussles of one kind or another. Kenya and Churchill were not the least of these. Whenever he received a check in these encounters he would exclaim, "I will resign on this issue and appeal to India." The idea generally tickled me to laughter. But he would seriously admonish me that India was his constituency, and by constitutional usage he must seek the support of Indians when he was baulked in championing their interests. That is how, stripped of forms and technicalities, the situation appeared to him in essentials. His usefulness was to be measured by the more support that we gave him. How bitterly he was disappointed in this expectation, I need not say. Except a certain section—weighty, it is true, considering quality, but comparatively small in number and without influence—the country as a whole pronounced the reforms worthless, boycotted the Prince of Wales, and decreed non-co-operation with the unrighteous Government. In our consuming anger we rejected the advice even of such friend as Col Wedgwood, destroyed our auxiliary organisation in London, and resolved that we should rely so exclusively on ourselves as not to care for the aid of any individual or party in England. And we wonder, after all this, that we have no genuine well-wishers or champions among Britishers. It was Montagu's deliberate judgment that, if we had not decided on these suicidal plans, he might have continued in office and taken India another stage or two along the road of advance by this time in anticipation of the ten-year period. Truly, misfortune has befogged our wits and wrought confusion in our counsels. Consider also for one moment why he published the Viceroy's cable about the Turkish negotiations at the risk of his own appointment. Controversy has distracted our attention to some extent from the central feature of the case. It was the right of a dominion, and therefore of India as well, to state publicly her point of view in a matter where she was vitally concerned. There was no danger which he was not prepared to face, no opposition which he was not ready to brave, in pushing India's claims forward. Some of his personal friends and admirers have written to me expressing their profound grief that Indians have not realised the full extent of their indebtedness to Montagu. Alas! this is only too true. He neglected his position in British public life and devoted himself entirely to the service of India. It is sad that such a wholehearted and selfless worker should have been insufficiently appreciated. Some clever people among us hold that in political bargaining you must never seem pleased and that you must repudiate your negotiators; and there are tacticians who believe that you can best strike terror into the hearts of your enemies by scowling at your friends and occasionally chastising them. (Laughter).

CHARACTER AND WORK.

I speak from personal knowledge of Munitagu's character and work I remember the days of hard thinking and anxious deliberation in the cold months of 1917 in Delhi when he had to win over the members of Lord Chelmsford's Government and the heads of Provincial Governments. Just imagine what it must have meant for him. Do you wonder that he now and then threw up his hands in depair? The plans changed from day to day, and ground patiently gained would be lost in a moment. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, who was intimately associated with him in that strenuous period, has told me how again and again they wiped the slate clean and started afresh. Nor did the troubles come from officials only. One day Montagu paced across his tent excitedly and said naming a certain leader of Indian thought, "What am I to do with this gentleman? He is my despair. I tell him the position reached at a certain moment. He says it won't do and asks for more. I make an effort with my official colleagues and meet his wishes. Hardly has he thanked me before he puts up his demand I find it very hard this time, but somehow manage to bring my colleagues to agree. I tell him of my success expecting to be congratulated, but all I get is a higher demand and a settled look of dissatisfaction." Our interviews in London were frequent. As soon as I appeared in his office he would draw a big chair near the fireplace, and with his large long legs sprawling about, and crossing and recrossing each other frequently, would motion me to the sofa near and start talking on all subjects under the sun with such freedom and cordiality that I assure you I never felt that there was a barrier between us of either race, status or official reserve. He had some abrupt ways too, and I can imagine one who did not know him intimately feeling that his conduct was strange. Once something in our talk brought a very urgent matter to his recollection, and he suddenly got up and resumed his seat at the table, hiding his face from me with his right hand in his characteristic way, and though I stood for a minute or two trying to say goodnight, he simply took no further notice of me. After his resignation I once went to urge him to stand for his constituency again. I did not succeed. "I am yet young." he said, "and can afford to go out of public life for some years and re-enter it when I choose. I am poor—" and seeing a look of incredulity on my face, he added, "I am a poor member of a rich family and must earn enough to support a growing family." Almost the last occasion I saw him was after the McCardie judgment in the O'Dwyer-Nair case. The judge had blamed the Secretary of State for India at the time without caring to acquaint himself with the facts of that aspect of the case. Montagu felt the ting of it—from the Indian point of view—and writhed under it like a man in physical pain. He thought that, if Mr. Lansbury's motion were slightly amended, it had every chance of being accepted by the House. He grieved that neither Mr. Asmith (as he then was) nor Mr. Ramsay MacDonald took that view. His parting words were so tender that I can never recall them without emotion: "Forgive my talking like this. Everybody tells me that you are nowadays so dispirited that I must try and cheer you up. But here I have been talking for the last hour of nothing but my troubles and woes."

A GREAT BENEFACTOR.

Of the many British statesmen that have served India, only two deserve by their eminence to rank with him—Burke and Morley. In the lives of both of them India was but an episode, and neither visited India or knew many Indians. Burke had his warm Celtic blood roused to passion by the tale of India's wrongs and employed in her defence his vast knowledge, exuberant imagination and gorgeous eloquence. But the sum of his gigantic efforts was only to establish that in India Europeans had obligatitons and Indian had rights. Morley brought an immense reputation and great personal influence to bear on his task in Whitehall. And though his reform was substantial for his day, he shrank from the full application of liberal principles to the case of India and ruled out parliamentary institutions as almost unthinkable.

It is the unique glory of Montagu to have cherished from the beginning faith in the capacity of the people of India to bear the burden of responsible government. His liberalism possessed the rare quality of courage and comprehended Asiatics in its range. He had bold plans for binding India to the Commonwealth of Great Britain. He devoted his great talents solely to the furtherance of these plans and did not hesitate when the time came to sacrifice himself in the cause. Whether we test his record by intention or measure it by actual achievement, he stands a clear head, and shoulders above all other benefactors of India. Here was a Montagu, when comes such another? (Applause.)

VOTE OF THANKS.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said:—

Whether many Indians consider Mr. Montagu's Reforms as adequate or not, there is no doubt that all Indians unanimously recognise Mr. Montagu's responsibility for the first step in the direction of self-Government for India. Mr. Montagu can truly be said to belong to that small band of far-sighted, noble-hearted, illustrious British statesmen, who had the correct vision of a truly Greater Britain, and a solid British Empire. One of the most eminent of these, Lord Macaulay, speaking in the House of Lords in 1833 on the first Government of India Bill, passed in that year, said that he "found himself irresistibly impelled to say a few words on one part of that Bill" which he called "that wise that benevolent, that noble clause, which enacts that no native of our Indian Empire shall, by reason of his colour, his descent, or his religion, be incapable of holding office". He said "At the risk of being called by that nickname which is regarded as the most approbrious of all nicknames by men of selfish hearts and contracted minds—at the risk of being called a philosopher—I must say that to the last day of my life. I shall be proud of having been one of those, who assisted in the framing of the Bill which contains that clause."

Sir Henry Macnaghden seconded the proposition and it was carried with acclamation.

The meeting terminated with three cheers for Rt. Hon. S. Sastri.

AN ANCIENT LIBRARY IN HYDERABAD.

A correspondent writes from Hyderabad:—

Dr. Sayad Mahomed Cassim, is a descendant of the former Chief Minister of the Royal Bijapur Adilshahi House and this Library which is in part here, was in the guardianship of the family of the Doctor Saheb. The Doctor Saheb has studied under his father and has made researches by himself. He has a beautiful collection of ancient books. There are illuminated copies of the Quran-Shareef written by the Khawaja Saheb of Ajmere, by Emperor Aurangzeb, written for the Persian Kings Kaikaoos and one such a small in shape which is a little bigger than a rupee in size. There are old coins of the age of Rama, Kaikaoos and similar times. There are books on Religion, Philosophy, Arts, Science, Astrology, Palmistry, Horse breeding and many other subjects.

It is a great pity that the Public has not visited this ancient collection of books, which place is in the heart of the city, but many outsiders from America and Germany are visiting this Library and are desirous of purchasing and are making offers. The Doctor Saheb has offered this Library for sale and from the price the Doctor Saheb desires to establish a school wherein he can teach all that he knows, to any body and every body, without distinction of caste or creed.

The Library collection, is so very big that to arrange them and dust them at least 6 *chaprasees* would have to work for months together. Even it is not possible, to prepare a catalogue, giving the names of each book, its subject matter, name of the compiler, date of writing and so on.

We Indians sleep on and when a European nation teaches us from our own stock purchased, we mourn over the loss and try to shut the door of the cage, after the birds are flown away. Let no such fate overtake this collection. It is by unity the states and public can keep the collection in the Dominions and pay the price asked by the Doctor Saheb.

A SINCERE UTTERANCE.

BRITAIN IMPRESSED WITH HINDENBURG'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, May 14.

It is noteworthy that among the messages from foreign governments congratulating General Hindenburg on his accession to the Presidency there were none from the Allies but Britain is now sending customary felicitations following the receipt of an official notification of the installation.

Diplomatic correspondents state that Gen. Hindenburg's recent declarations have impressed London most favourably where it is felt that his agreement with the Luther cabinet regarding the foreign policy is unquestionably sincere.—Reuter.

RIFFS REPULSED.

FRENCH GAINS.

LONDON, May 14.

Rabat.—At dawn yesterday French columns under Generals Colombat and Freydenburg supported by many aeroplanes and artillery dislodged the Riffi after a stubborn resistance from their fortified positions in the Biban range. Retreating northwards the Riffi sustained severe losses and there was a general withdrawal. By the noon the French had relieved several posts making use of the bayonets.—Reuter.

READING---BIRKENHEAD TALKS.

EFFECT OF SWARAJIST PRONOUNCEMENTS.

A London cable to the 'Englishman' dated May 8 states:—

The utmost secrecy is associated with the present conservations taking place between Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading at Whitehall. Even the highest permanent officials are unable to learn anything of the trend of thought of these two statesmen. Political circles, however, assert that the two are planning a joint course of action, which they will ultimately ask the Cabinet to sanction.

There is no reason to believe that Mr. C. R. Das or any other prominent Indian would not be courteously received if he visited London, and if he were to call at the India Office of his own free will, but there is certainly no reason to believe that such is a visit would have the effect of altering Lord Birkenhead's and the Government's outlook in regard to India's political future.

An appreciation is expressed in London that a more conciliatory and reasonable tone has been recently adopted by the Swarajist leaders. It is pointed out that if their actions henceforth consistently back up some of their political speeches, they must inevitably tend to create an atmosphere of united good will and calm thinking which will help to settle India's progress.

MANAGER CONVICTED OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.

LAHORE, May, 14

The Additional District Magistrate, Lahore pronounced judgment to-day in the contempt of court case in which Sardar Kishan Singh Managing Director of the Standard Bank of India Ltd. (now in liquidation) and the principal accused in the Standard Bank embezzlement and fraud case stoor charged under Section 186, Indian Penal Code with the offence of obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions. The accused, it will be remembered constantly interrupted the proceedings of the court by reciting hymns in a loud voice and refusing to obey the orders either of th e special Magistrate or the prosecution counsel with the result that the case had to be adjourned and he was put up on the trial before the Additional Magistrate for contempt of court and obstructing the Special Magistrate in the discharge of his public duty. The Magistrate found the accused guilty under Section 186, I.P. C and sentenced him to two months rigorous imprisonment. The original case of embezzlement and fraud against the accused will now proceed again before the Special Magistrate.

CO-OPERATION IN SAVANTWADI STATE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 6.

Mr. G K Devadhar, the vice-President of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute who had been specially invited by the Savantwadi State in connection with the Baby Week and Cooperative Movements arrived at Savantwadi on the 28th April in the evening.

On the following morning he paid a visit to Mangaon, a village about nine miles from Savantvadi in order to acquaint himself with the general condition of the village people. He found the condition of the people really far from satisfactory and they were willing to combine themselves in a Cooperative Society, if that would improve their lot. Mr. Devadhar explained to them the essentials of the Cooperative Society and the people seemed to understand them fairly well. Mr. Devadhar also visited the houses of the Mahars of the village, who are untouchables, and was satisfied to see that they were kept pretty clean.

In the evening Mr. Devadhar delivered a public lecture on "The Co-operative Movement":—The lecturer gave instances of successful cooperative societies in Dharwar District like those at Hulkoti, the Hadapsar Society near Poona and the Malir Society in Sind. In the end he said there was very good scope for the Movement in the State as the people seemed to be intelligent and he appealed to the local leaders and officers of the State to work to introduce the movement and make it a success.

There was an informal meeting on the 1st May in the morning where Mr. Devadhar replied to various questions of the people in connection with the working of the Co-operative Societies. The same evening he met the officials of the place to discuss the method of starting work. His Highness the Chiefsaheb also attended this meeting. The officials seemed to realise the necessity of starting the movement immediately. It was suggested that the details should be discussed by a small local committee, which would be thoroughly acquainted with local conditions.

CONDITION IN MECCA.

PEACE AND TRANQUILLITY

FALSE REPORTS CONTRADICTED.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has received the following cable from the President of the Khilafat Committee of Syria, now in Mecca:—

Camp Aden 13th.—Studying the circumstances prevalent at Hedjaz we fully realize that peace and tranquillity are maintained. There is no foundation for the rumours and false reports in circulation whatever. They are fabrication. Personal liberty is not interfered with. Justice is generally accorded. Living is comfortable. Efforts are directed towards maintaining peace and tranquillity. Full particulars by mail.

Tawfik al Sharif, President of the Khilafat Committee of Syria, Mecca.

APPEAL FOR TRUCE.

EMIR ALI'S REPLY.

The following cable has been received in Bombay addressed to Dr. Kitchlew, President, Khilafat Committee, by the Secretary of Emir Ali, in response to the former's appeal for a truce during the Haj season:

Jeddah 3-35. 13th May.

Saifuddin Kitchlew,
President,
KHILAFAT, Bombay.

Your cable addressed to Jalalat-ul-Malaul Ali-ul Muazzam (Emir Ali) reached him. He has ordered me to give this reply on behalf of the Hashmi (Hedzag) Government. For the matter you referred in your cable and for the floating no responsibility can be put on the Hedjaz Government. All knew about the rebel, who insists on fighting and on him alone the responsibility lies. We are forced by the commandments of the faith. It is incumbent on us that in opposing the tyrant we defend ourselves and guard our homes, our country and our liberty.

Secretary Salis of Jalalat-ul-Malik.

BOAT FOR HAJIS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO HEDJAZ PILGRIMS.

M. Shaukat Ali writes:—

I request all Provincial Khilafat Committees to send Provincial workers soon with sufficient funds. Bengah pilgrims need assistance the most. They are easily misled. Selfish, old, disappointed "Moallims" mislead them to wait for cheaper cares. Molvi Qamer Ahmed, Joint Editor of the daily "Khilafat" goes with the first pilgrim ship on the 16th inst.

A successful public meeting was held on the night of the 13th inst. wherein, in spite of Nazirahmed Khujandi and Hakim Abu Yusuf Ispahani's efforts to disturb it, the meeting enthusiastically and unanimously supported the resolution of organizing help at Bombay for Hajis and requesting the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the Muslim League and the Jamiat Tabligh and other Muslim associations to organize relief for the distressed residents of Hedjaz. Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, the President of the meeting moved from the chair another resolution expressing sympathy and admiration for the brave people of Riff, promising them support in their struggle for liberty and protesting against immoral and unjust French attack and warning England against supporting France. Request Mussalmans all over India to organise collection of funds for the relief of the suffering people of Hedjaz. The first pilgrim ship "Jehangir" sails on the 16th inst. takes 700 pilgrims from Bombay and 500 from Karachi. For pilgrims from the Punjab there is hardly time for catching the "Jehangir" at Karachi who would much rather take the next boat. The Sindh Khilafat Committee or Seth Abdullah Haroon, Karachi should be addressed for enquiries. For pilgrims from other provinces travelling via Bombay subsequent sailings 22nd and 27th May and early in June. Enquiries to be addressed "Khilafat, Bombay." Nearly Rs. 600 sufficient for all expenses of one pilgrim. All provincial Khilafat Committees requested to send one representative each with money to Central Khilafat Committee Bombay for instructions.

WHAT ARE DAZZLING HEAD LIGHTS?

The answer to the above question is one of great interest to motorists, as at present owners of cars are between the devil of being prosecuted for having glaring lights and the deep sea of being punished for having insufficient lights, and in a case before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the point was mentioned this morning.

Mr. Archibald Pocock, instructed by the Western India Automobile Association's Solicitors, in asking for an adjournment to obtain precise instructions, stated that he represented the accused, and also was watching on behalf of the Western India Automobile Association, and that both his clients desired to obtain a definite ruling from the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the question to enable motorists to avoid offending the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules as such offences were unprofitable both to the offenders and, at the public's expense, to the police.

A touch of humour was introduced on Mr. Pocock's suggesting that the Chief Presidency Magistrate should see the lights, the cause of the complaint before the Court, when his Worship remarked that it seemed rather like an invitation to a free-ride, to which Mr. Pocock immediately replied "with the greatest pleasure."

BELGAUM BABY WEEK.

Photo by S. Mahadeo.

The President and members of the executive committee of the National Baby Week and Exhibition at Belgaum photographed at the prize distribution ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are seen in the centre.

A BOXING CLASS.

Press Photo Agent. ... ...

A boxing class at a New York public school, where all the boys are being taught the art of self-defence. Dr. John F. Condon, the School Principal, asked the authorities for permission to institute the boxing course, and now all the boys have visions of taking on dempsey, leonard and the other stars of the ring. Of course, the idea is to develope a spirit of self-defence, and not to foster an individually aggressive spirit among the boys.

SCENE OF OUTRAGE.

Courtesy—Illustrated London News.

The Soveta Nedelia Cathedral at Sofia, where 140 Bulgarians were killed and 200 injured in the recent anti-bomb outrage last month.

BAWLA MURDER TRIAL.

Continued from page 7.

of Anna Sahib Gaikwad. He had not asked Rs for it.

To Mr. Velinkar witness said Rashid was the Legal Remembrancer. He was entrusted with the duty of realising the estate of Shankerrao Gavde whose property was confiscated to the State, as it was part of his duty. Chaturbhuj had obtained a decree against Shanker Rao; and in connection with another suit he had been asked to go to Bombay and to assist Chunilal. Witness arrived in Bombay on Saturday the 10th January. He had to see Malvi, Ranchoddas and Company, the Solicitors together with Rashid. By Monday, on witness' instructions the solicitors had prepared a draft written statement, etc. for him to take along with him to Indore. At 5 p.m. they gave him a copy of the written statement as settled by the counsel. He told Chunilal to get a copy of the plaint and deliver it to witness at the station. Chunilal had a *pedhi* at Indore and had a branch at Bombay. He made some purchases and went to Thoburn House at 7-30 p.m. and he did not find Rashid there. After a time with Rashid he went to the station. In the train, Rashid found out the berths; Rashid's berth was nearest to the door, and witness's berth was on the other. After putting their luggage they got out of the compartment. Rashid had *achakhan* and a black cap. They were walking on the platform expecting the documents and it was only a few minutes before nine then. As the documents had not come they decided that witness should stop in Bombay and witness luggage was taken out, and Rashid threw out his overcoat, stick, etc.

It was suggested that you gave your seats to accused No. 2 and 5. There is absolutely no proof for it.

He got his ticket refunded the same night. As he was bringing his luggage out of the compartment, he heard some conversation on the platform. After taking the refund he went to Chunilal's pedhi near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, and a room was placed at witness' disposal. They then went to Chowpatty after placing his luggage in the room, they received certain information and left for Chowpatty about 9-30 p.m.

AT THE POLICE STATION.

They had gone about 3 miles when Chunilal suggested they should call at some Police Station to make enquiries. He had not gone to Chowpatty that night. They went by the road going by the Wilson College and from there to the J. J. Hospital, and they found near the pavement as large crowd and he heard that four men were wounded and one was arrested. The Bombay Police first got witness' statement at Indore about 20th January. It must have been Inspector Smith who took down his statement.

To the Advocate-General witness said Smith was writing something when witness was making statement.

Can you give me the length of the plaint for which you were waiting?

Mr. Velinkar said the Advocate-General could not cross-examine on the cross-examination.

Replying to the Judge said he had heard some Indian gentlemen at the station talking about the Indore officials. It did occur to him to enquire of them what the trouble was but by the time his luggage was removed the train had gone.

Inspector Lyon said he had examined the Calcutta mail berth reservation register at Victoria Terminus and found that a berth in a second class compartment had been reserved by Hassanali in the Calcutta Mail leaving Bombay on the night of January 12. He had purchased a ticket for Mhow. Witness had searched accused Nos. 2 and 8 at Bombay after arresting and bringing them here. He found a second class ticket from Dadar to Ahmedabad. He had been to the Victoria Terminus to find out the booking of a motor car to Indore from Bombay and took charge of some papers there.

The Advocate-General then read out a report of the Chemical Analyser stating that the kukri and knife were covered with human blood.

SALE OF MAXWELL CAR.

He knew Alladin, and he had traced the sale of Red Maxwell, from the information given by him, to the Automobile Co.

V. R. Navle enquiry reservation clerk at Victoria Terminus, said he knew Vaman Govind, the luggage clerk. A part of the writing in the book was in his handwriting. It was a reservation book by Calcutta Mail via Jubbulpore. There was a reservation of second class berth for Mhow by Hasanali and Rashid had two berths.

RAILWAY CLERKS' EVIDENCE.

Keshav Bhargav Joshi, Assistant Coaching Clerk, Victoria Terminus, gave evidence to the effect that second class railway tickets were issued on the night of the murder.

S. N. Pitale, luggage clerk at Victoria Terminus, gave further evidence regarding the booking of berths and baggage.

Shanker Vaman Tasker, next witness said he knew accused No. 2 who was a *Mankari*. Witness was a clerk in the Household Department at Indore. He knew the signature of Ponde and he had also received from the Household Officer letters written by Ponde for filing. He had not seen Ponde writing.

The Court then rose for lunch.

PONDE'S HANDWRITING.

Shanker Vaman Tasker, further examined by the Advocate-General, proved Ponde's handwriting and signatures from various documents.

To Mr. Velinker witness said the correspondence in the Household Department was mostly in Marathi, but it was also conducted in English. There are about 50 clerks and officials in the Household Department, excluding mankaris who numbered about 11. But the whole department consisted of about two thousand employees. During the last six years he had only seen two leave applications from Ponde whom he knew personally. Ponde was a mankari, since the last six or seven months.

To the Court witness said there was no other mankari by name of Ponde.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, said in reply to the Advocate-General, he had received an automatic pistol and cartridges, etc., all belonging to A. K. Pawla.

P. A. Vaidya, a clerk in the Arms Department, said in reply to the Advocate-General that the name of A. K. Bawla did appear in the register only once for a Colt automatic pistol.

AN EYE-WITNESS OF TRAGEDY.

Maruti Tukaram, motor driver, in the service of Bhagwandas Hargovandas, said he had driven his master's car on Monday 12th January to the Hanging Gardens, in which there were his master and his wife. His master got down there and the car was pulled up near the steps leading to the garden. They were near the post office and the car was facing the Ridge Road. There was another car standing besides his car; it was to the right and the driver was sitting in his own car. He was there about 7 p.m. when two cars came along the Ridge Road, one behind the other. He saw the rear car which was a red Maxwell car; there was a collision between the two cars and there was a *maramari*. After the *maramari*, a bullet struck his car and he ran up and went into the gardens. The bullet struck the car on one side below the door.

Witness ran to the Hanging Gardens and he told his master about the *maramari*. Then his master sat in the car and drove home. Two bullets had struck his car. Witness went to the Police Station four days after the fight.

To Mr. Velinker witness said the hood of his car was down, and as it was a band day there were lots of people in the gardens. At the time of the *maramari* there were no other cars near the steps. The *maramari* took place after the band. The driver of the other car was also sitting in his own car and as soon as the *maramari* began both of them ran away. He knew this much that the *maramari* began opposite the Post office. The other car with which the Maxwell collided was a black Studebaker car. He did not see any woman there, for as soon as shots were fired witness ran away. Witness saw the colour of the Red Maxwell car by light of the street lamps. The Studebaker was going at the rate of 10 or 15 miles per hour, and the Maxwell was following it at a distance of four or five cubits. He saw the impact between the two cars, the mudguards came into contact with each other. Four people got down from the car and began the *maramari*; he did not see from which car it was. The shots came from the direction where the *maramari* was taking place. As soon as the bullets struck witness' car he got down and went into the gardens. The police saw the bullet marks on witness' car.

RED MAXWELL CAR.

To Mr. Jinnah witness said he was a chauffeur for the last seven or eight months. He had seen a red Maxwell cars before. he admitted there were many red Maxwell.

What was the occasion of your noticing these two cars?—Because these cars were passing. Before that many cars had passed along that road.

Can you give me the makers and description?—I don't remember that.

Can you tell me what other cars came before and after these cars?—Before the cars several cars had passed, but afterwards no cars passed.

How do you remember these two cars specially?—I remember them.

Can you read newspapers?—No, I don't.

Who took you to the Police Station?—My master took me there.

Have you discussed about this *maramari* with any one?—I spoke about the *maramari* to the other driver and my master.

Durjansingh Rhotsingh, next witness, said he was an orderly to the Court Daffadar, who was a military officer with a hundred men under him. He knew Karamat Khan, a sowar. He was accused No. 8. His pay was Rs. 35 in addition to Rs. 4 as allowance. Karamat Khan was on leave from January 3, to 10. After that he did not join. On the 27th accused No. 8 was marked in the register as in custody.

The Advocate-General said he had one more witness to call, Mahomed Shaffi, Bawla's driver. It was decided to call him to-day.

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

CHANGE IN BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Revenue Member, Government of Bombay, who is proceeding on four months' leave on 23rd instant.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who, it is understood, will act for Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta during his absence on leave.

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

EXHIBITION OF INTERESTING FILM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 12.

Earl of Lytton, Viceroy, attended the first public function in Simla this afternoon in presiding over the inauguration meeting of the Simla Nursing Division of the brigade overseas and a meeting of the Leprosy Association at the newly constructed Lady Reading Lecture Hall. A most interesting feature of the meeting was exhibition of the leprosy film. The hall was quite full and among the distinguished visitors were Sir Muhammed Habibullah, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Sir Narasimha Sarma, Sir B. N. Mitra, Lady Hermoine Lytton, Lady Whyte. Lady Moncrieff Smith and Lady Clarae. Municipal Councillors and other prominent citizens were also present.

The Viceroy in opening the meeting said the Simla public owed a great debt of gratitude to Lady Reading for her many activities. Inspite of her delicate health she showed astonishing energy in promoting the welfare of those among whom she has come to live. The success of her work had proved her sympathy, her energy and also her wisdom. The lecture hall which they were using for the first time to-day was constructed at the expense of Rs. 18,000 of which Rs. 10,000 were collected by Lady Reading and Rs. 8,000 contributed by the Simla Municipality. Her Excellency's work for infant welfare had been so helpful that he was told that sixty per cent. of the births in Simla now took place with the assistance of the dais kept at these centres. He was glad that the hall should also be used for the purpose with which Lord Reading's name is associated. They would be shown a film which would illustrate both the tragedy of leprosy and also the glorious new hope of its cure.

Sardar Balwant Singh Puri, honorary secretary, then explained the details and origin of the film. An extraordinary interesting film story was then thrown on the screen illustrating the necessity for an attack of leprosy being treated without delay. It opened by showing the audience lepers on the steps of a mosque suffering severely from the disease and it next showed how two young Indians contracted it and how one immediately went to a medical man and found instant relief and how the other neglected it.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Lord Lytton next opened the St. John Ambulance Brigade Meeting. He said he was personally acquainted with this work because during war Lady Lytton had by her own effort opened a hospital in London for sick and wounded soldiers she personally directed the hospital for four years and won gratitude of soldiers (applause). In appreciation of her work she was admitted to the Order of St. John Ambulance. He regretted she was not present that day to testify to her interest in the work of St. John Ambulance but she would be in Simla before the end of the month and he assured that so long as they remained here they would take the same personal interest in it as they had been taking in Calcutta (applause).

St. John in India was able during war to enrol 458 nursing sisters. They might have noticed that the badge of St. John was worn by some policemen in Simla who had been declared proficient in the first aid (applause). He made a special appeal to those present and to the outside public to apply to the local secretaries for getting their course of training. He particularly hoped that the doctors of Simla would help them in conducting examinations and teaching first aid. Those however who did not want to submit to these examinations had only one way of securing absolutions and that was by sending to him as many currency notes as they could (laughter and applause). Col. Bhola Nath, Secretary of St. John Ambulance Association thanked the Viceroy for finding time and showing great interest not only personal but as representative of His Majesty the King. He was sure His Excellency's presence would be a source of great encouragement to all.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION NURSING DIVISION.

At a meeting of the nursing division of the St. John's Ambulance Association at Simla on May 12th His Excellency the Viceroy said:

Ever since the days when Lady Lytton first opened her hospital in London for the treatment of wounded soldiers in the autumn of 1914 I have been personally acquainted with the noble work of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. During the war every house-hold in England was familiar with its voluntary aid detachment and every town and village contributed its V. A. D. nurses for the care of the sick and the wounded. Her Excellency's Hospital was maintained with funds which she personally collected and was carried on under her personal direction for four years. For this work Her Excellency received of course the gratitude and affection of the soldiers whom she nursed during these four years but she was also proud to win the appreciation of the order of St. John to which chivalrous order she was admitted as the lady of the grace in 1918. I much regret that she is not here to-day to testify to her interest in the work of St. John's Ambulance Brigade in Simla but she will be arriving at the end of the month and I can assure that so long as we remain here both Her Excellency and I will show the same personal interest in the work of the Brigade in Simla which we have always taken in Calcutta. In Bengal the Brigare and the Association alike are very much alive. They render continuous and valuable service on all occasions when the assembly of large crowds render the need for ambulance work probable and cause its provision to be valued. Only last February I had the pleasure of seeing the fruits of our labours in first aid in the remarkable All-India Ambulance Competition in Calcutta for which nearly one hunred teams from all parts of India entered. The success of that competition proves that first aid, home nursing and the other functions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade have a great part to play in the social welfare of India and when the Deputy Chief Commissioner told me that he saw an opportunity of promoting ambulance work in Simla this summer through the Simla Nursing Division I gladly endorsed his suggestion and I am here to-day to invite those now present to give the movement their support. The Simla Nursing Division has already an honourable record in public service second to none in India and I am confident that you will respond heartily to the appeal which Sir Frederick Whyte will address to you. I will now ask him to explain to you the details of the programme.—A. P.

SOUTHERN GUJARAT BHILS.

CONFERENCE AT ANKLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ANKLESHWAR, May 10.

The first sessions of the Conference of the Bhils of the Southern Gujarat which alone includes 62 villages of the Ankleshwar Taluka was held under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha, Bombay Province at Ankleshwar on the 6th instant near Andadi Bhagol in the open grounds of the Hasti Talao under the presidentship of Mr. A. V. Thakkar. About 300 delegates of the different villages in the Olpad Taluka, Ankleshwar Taluka and Rajpipla State attended the Conference. The splendid and airy Dharmashala known as the Malis' Dharmashala was occupied for the use of the delegates. The proceedings of the Conference commenced at 8 p.m. Mr. Chhotalal Ghelabhai Gandhi proposed Mr. Thakkar to occupy the chair. He was supported unnimously by the delegates after which Mr. Thakkar occupied the chair. Then Mr. N. B. Pandya in welcoming the delegates said he had been conducting a monthly magazine known as the "Dharmic Jivan," for about a year to advocate the cause of the Bhils. With the help of the Jain Derasar and the Lewa Patidars of the Kanam Division Broach Zilla, he was able to engage the services of two preachers in the villages of the Rajpipla State. He had started five or six primary schools and at present he is working as the Secretary of the Hindu Mahesabha, Bombay Division. He has been able to draw the Bhils of Ankleshwar Taluka and besides some villages in Olpad Taluka in Surat District and some villages of the Rajpipla State and has been successful to some extent to remove their evil social habits of drink and eating flash. He showed a keen desire for their uplift to start a boarding house and a temple to be built on modern lines and to be used for Bhils at Ankleshwar, supplying the workers in various branches of social service. For this reason a Bhil Deputation had waited upon the Collector of Broach who had sympathised with the object.

Mr. Thakkar then read his presidential address which was a very touching one.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions condemning drink habit, pernicious marriage customs among the Bhils, requesting the parents to send their sons to schools, to give up the habit of flesh eating, etc., were passed by the Conference.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

LAHORE, May 13.

The N. W. Railway strike situation is unchanged. The Agent in a statement issued this evening says that the total number of mail, passenger and goods trains that have passed in and out of Lahore daily during the past fortnight has averaged 93 per day, maximum number during a busy period averaging 104 per day.—A.P.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

sellers.
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Australian 59/6 May/June selers.
Choice White Karachi 61/6 May/June value.
Soft Red Karachi 60/6 May/June value.
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Club No. 2 Calcutta 62/6 May/June value.
Cargo Victorian 59/9 paid for April shipment to France.
Cargo, South Australian 59/6 paid for Apl shipment to Spain.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 14.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	60 0 0	8 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	.. .. ..	..
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..	..
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 3 0	13 11 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 15 0	13 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 35-15	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..	..
Teelseed, Black ..	..	..
Poppyseed, White ..	12 9 0	13 13 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 2 0
Mowraseed	..	..
Barley	..	..
Castorseed	64 0 0	13 2 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	..
Jira	15 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 11 6	
Wheat, Sept	8 9 3	
Linseed, May	13 8 0	
Linseed, Sept. ..	13 12 6	

METALS

LONDON, May 13.
English best Selected Copper £62 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 3/8.
Copper Braziers £78.
Yellow Metal 7 9/16.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	May 14. Rs. a. p
Copper, German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Kiai		67 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56 8 0
„ „ to 1		55 12 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1 1-2		64 12 0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2 ..		64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 ..		66 0 0
„ „ 1 1-4 ..		65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 14.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	No. 14 1-2		0 12 9
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2		0 14 6
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2		0 12 6
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2		0 12 0
David	No. 10 1-2		0 11 9
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2		0 11 6
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2		0 11 9
Sattara	No. 10 1-4		0 11 9
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2		0 11 0
Light-house ..	No. 6 1-2		0 10 9
Japan	No. 40—1		1 4 0
„	No. 42—2		1 5 3
„	No. 20		0 15 3
„	No. 32		1 2 4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 13.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 16-4 1-2 June-July sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 16-3 June-Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 16-3 Oct.-Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 16-5 1-2 Oct.-Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 16-6 1-4 Oct.-Dec. sellers.
Tone:—Steady but not active.

BARLEY

London, May 13.
Karachi Barley 42/6 May/June buyers.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

ALLEGED INFRINGING TRADE MARK

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

At the Allahabad High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lalgopal Mukerjee an important trade mark case is proceeding. The Swadeshi Mills Company Ltd. of Bombay are suing the Jagghal Kamalapat Cotton Mills of Cawnpore for infringing the trade mark of the lotus flower in an oval frame which the plaintiffs used on their goods and an imitation of which, they allege defendants have used on their cloths which is likely to mislead the buyers into belief they are purchasing the cloth of the Bombay Swadeshi Mills, the products of which have obtained very high place in the markets of India and are well known. The plaintiffs claim injunction and damages to the extent of Rs. 25,000. The defendants deny the claim. The suit was transferred from the court of the Sub-Judge, Cawnpore to the High Court for hearing. Issues were framed and the case adjourned.—A.P.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

VIEWS OF INDIAN PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of the Indian Passengers' Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, has forwarded to the Government of India, Commerce Department, its following views on the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee:—

In the opinion of the Indian Passengers' Traffic Relief Association the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, though satisfactory in themselves, do not go far enough. Moreover, there are some commissions to which attention will be drawn later on. It is, therefore, not possible for the Committee to accept *in toto* all the recommendations except the one in connection with the provision of training facilities—a subject for which there has been a persistent but hitherto unheeded demand throughout the country. Even with regard to this subject the Committee of the Association cannot but press upon the Government the fact that the provision of only one training ship at Bombay can hardly be said to meet the requirements of so many ports, situated along the long coast line of India. We would, therefore, recommend that as soon as possible in addition to a training ship and a Nautical College at Bombay, similar facilities should be provided say at Calcutta. To complete the course in the other technical branch of shipping i.e. Marine Engineering, we have no doubt that the Government will provide the necessary facilities at the various Engineering Colleges in India.

It should not, however be understood that the mere provision of training facilities would solve the question of an Indian Mercantile Marine. Indian Officers and Engineers are no doubt essential in the scheme for the evolution of an Indian Merchant Marine, but much more stress should be laid upon the ownership and the management of the merchant marine, so strongly urged by witnesses that appeared before the Marine Committee. The question is one which requires immediate settlement if the continuous process of exploitation of coastal shipping by non-Indian Companies is to be stopped. In view of the large sums of money involved the country cannot afford to wait until the staff on board the steamers has been wholly Indianised. Indianisation of the staff must doubtless proceed apace, but Indianisation of the ownership and management of the Marine could be realised in a relatively short time if sufficient effort is put forth by the Government to help Indian Steamship companies engaged in the running of coastal steamers.

The Committee of the Association is of opinion that the best means of realising the aim referred to above i.e. Indian Marine, will be provided by legislation introduced by Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee in connection with the reservation of the coastal traffic of India to Indian vessels.

Reference has been made above to certain important commission from the Report of the Mercantile Marine Committee. The Committee of the Association notes with regret that a Report otherwise quite national in tone and outlook should have taken so narrow a view of its terms of Reference as not to deal at length with the subject of the Indian Marine in the overseas trade that is responsible for a large proportion of the economic drain the country suffers in the absence of a National Mercantile Marine. However desirable the development of coastal shipping may be from the point of view of immediate realisation, to suggest as the Committee has done that overseas shipping should wait until the coastal shipping is wholly indianised is to talk in terms of stages which, whatever their efficiency in political evolution, have no place in commercial development. It is, therefore, desirable that the Government of India should pay attention to the subject of Indian shipping in overseas trade as well. To encourage the same we would recommend the payment of bounties from amounts realised by a tax levied upon freights and fares earned in the carriages of cargo and Passengers between Indian and overseas precedents for such a tax exist in South Africa and Australia not to speak of other countries out of the Empire. It should not be, therefore, difficult for the Government of India to develop Indian overseas shipping by means of bounties just as easily as they could develop coastal shipping by reservation of the coastal traffic to vessels owned and managed by Indians.

CREATION OF INTERMEDIATE BOARD

CALCUTTA, May 13.

It is understood that Government is considering a bill for the creation of secondary and intermediate board beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University. The board wil consist of either ten to thirteen persons nominated or appointed by Government and the Senate of the Calcutta University will elect five representatives, the election to take place in a prescribed manner two of the representatives to be persons actively engaged in the practice of education. The Dacca University will elect two representatives and the Bengal Legislative Council one representative respectively. The bill further proposes to place the first and second year classes in colleges under the board while the third and fourth year classes will remain as at present under the control of the university. The bill is likely to evoke a heated controversy in the Senate of the Calcutta University.—A. P.

Harbans Lal, a Hindu youth attempted to murder three police constables of Lahore some months back while the latter were trying to apprehend him at dead of night suspecting him to be a thief was convicted after a portracted trial by the Additional District Magistrate of Lahore and sentenced to eight years rigorous imprisonment, three years under the Arms Act and five years under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code.—A.P.

RUPEE TENDER FOR PURCHASE OF STORES.

INDIAN MERCHANS' CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION.

"The following letter dated 4th May 1925 was addressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, regarding Rupee Tender for purchase of Government Stores:—

Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to invite your attention to the letter from this Chamber, No. T-1464, dated the 19th December 1924, which except for a formal acknowledgment remains unreplied In the meanwhile my Committee regret that Government have not found it possible to take action on the resolution of the Assembly passed unanimously pressing on Government to adopt the system of Rupee Tender for delivery in India for all articles of Government requirement. The reform indicated in the resolution had the support of Indian as well as British commercial communities, and it is likely to reflect directly and indirectly on the well-being of this country as well as on the finances of Government. I am directed to send herewith a note indicating the advantages of the adoption of the system of Rupee Tender and to express a hope that Government will find convenient to give effect to this policy, which this Chamber has urged for the last few years, without any further delay. I am to point out that the present state of depression of industry and trade in this country affords a suitable opportunity for initiating a reform of this kind and if the Government wish to ward off the suspicion that on a purely domestic issue like this they are yielding to pressure from interested quarters from the United Kingdom, they should seize this opportunity and earn the gratitude of Indian and European commercial communities.

I beg to remain, etc.,
(Sd.) J. K. MEHTA.
Secretary."

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR OF THE RUPEE TENDER.

1. Avoids all charge of unfairness to Government in comparison with prices where simultaneous tenders are called.

2. Enables such articles as are manufactured in this country to secure State patronage after they have brought their manufacture to the required specifications and they have shown themselves able to compete on equal terms with imported material.

3. Enables precise and detailed knowledge of Government purchases and of the prices at which these purchases are made to be disseminated amongst manufacturers so as to enable them to make their own calculations and see whether they may not attempt to extend their own operations so as to enable to supply Government requirements.

4. Will establish not merely commercial agencies for the purpose of quoting, but branches that will carry a stock of spare parts, all designs, calculations and drawings and will also carry technical service both for the erection and repair of equipment.

5. This would result in

(a) Savings to Government on the stores, which they would have to carry at present;

(b) Savings in respect of unserviceable stock which accumulates in the stores on account of the type going out of use, or wear and tear and deterioration on account of time.

(c) It would save cable charges between England and India for conveying all the specifications and requirements and several cross-enquiries with regard to details.

(d) It would save th loss at present incurred in many cases when the indenting officer is unable to use the equipment imported by him, because he is not able to erect it and work it properly. He is disinclined to own his incapacity, because he cannot distinguish whether the failure of a particular equipment to give the specific results is due to his own ignorance or to any defect in the supply. Many cases have been known of this kind.

(e) It will save the lengthy correspondence, which involves both loss of time and some costs and in any case considerable effort to secure replacements when defective material has arrived.

(f) The facilities through the keeping of spare parts and technical service in this country would be available to the public and private enterprise would be encouraged. The supply in particular to the industrial efforts of small parties, who have no facilities for direct communication with the makers and who are therefore necessarily obligd to pay heavy charges to commission agents both in this country and abroad, would increase. It would also save in the outlay of capital owing to any need for carrying spare parts, and in general suppliers of different kinds of equipment would spread some technical knowledge both amongst their subordinate staff with regard to erection, repairs and general use in many directions.

6. Stamp duty on all contracts made in India would come to Government revenue as well as duty on cheques. Banking would be given an encouragement through balance of these foreign manufacturers remaining in India in certain quantity. Local and municipal rates would be swelled by the advent of foreign business houses and income tax receipts, both from the operations of these branches and from payments made to superior employees would come to the Government of India. Indian ports and railways are bound to secure larger freights in some directions.

7 Heavy expenses of consulting engineers, which a purely purchasing agency in London has to incur, would be saved either completely or spest very largely in India by the use of superior technical staff engaged at present in the Indian Stores Department and in several other departments of Governments. The saving would on large operations be considerable.

8 It will bring India in larger contact with the industrial world. Not only the manufacturers in the United Kingdom but from other parts, who want to take advantage of the conditions of supply, would complete on equal terms. The accusations, which are constantly levelled at the Government that they are not always purchasing in the lowest market, would therefore disappear. The preference at present shown by indenting officers for a particular manufacturer, which defeats this rule, would also disappear. Restricted knowledge with regard to parties, who came to supply a given article, which at present determines such preferences, would expand.

9. All items, which involve heavy freights on account of classification or bulk would be either assembled or actually manufactured on this side.

10. Foreign manufacturers would therefore be induced either to make greater use of existing workshops and foundries and other factories, or to establish more shops and plants of their own.—Free Press of India."

Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

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ART IN NATIONAL LIFE.

MR. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 12.

On Monday, under the auspices of the Vasant Vyakhyana Mala, Mr. K. H. Vakil delivered a lecture on "Art in National Life," illustrated with lantern slides. Rao B. R. V. Mahajani of Akola presided. Mr. Vakil in the course of his lecture said that no nation could ever hope or aspire for freedom with a fettered imagination, a derelict intellect, and a heart destitute of ennobling emotions. There could be no vision and no future for a nation whose noblest impulses perished in the vain and hopeless struggle for a free outlet. He requested them to examine as closely as they dared the intellectual aims and obligations of the nation and the processes which systematically, almost scientifically, destroyed the nation's vitality would be revealed to them The impotience for an exchange of new lamps for old was evident, not so the will to build up the means responsive to the creative demands of the nation. The educational concepts were not based on the spiritual needs or the intellectual aspirations of the nation. The range of educational means was practically unexplored. The limitations of the average intellect were not supplemented by means of instruction more suitable to their needs. The intellect was neither aided nor guided by trained and sensitive imagination. It was, therefore, not surprising that the younger generation was left with the heritage, as the Irish seer said, of disappointments. They had the most effective instrument for kindling the young imagination of the nation.

HERITAGE OF HOPE.

Their heritage of hope was to be found in the national environment, kept alive and inspiring by the priceless monuments and immortal creations of the artists. Art was at one time truly popular. Contact with nature was direct, unsophisticated and intimate. The hand increased its native cunning and the eye was uncontaminated with the printer's ink. Culture, not the sophistry of the opportunists, was embodied in the artistict monuments as the creative purpose and aspiration of the community. The civic spirit found its expression not only in the communal assemblies but in designs that decided the structures and zones of the city as well as the architecture, the interior arrangements and furniture of its homes. The architecture at Ahmedabad was, for instance, in continuity with the development of the artistic resources of the nation whose rich imagination and the inexhaustible faculty for design could be traced in successive triumphs unmistakably registered in the cave temples in the west, in the magnificent temples, mandapams and gopurams of the south, in the imposing fortresses and palaces throughout the country, in the Pathan mausoleums as well as in the Mughal pleasure resorts and pavilions in the north. He then described the dynamic qualities of ancient sculpture, the vitality in ancient paintings and the rich variety of Indian art, crafts. The Prize of Delhi scheme was meant to encourage the skill that lay dormant in the artists. But that was ignored by those who professed to be friends of Indian art. And, the preference was given to another scheme by an architect who knew nothing about Indian art. The civic spirit was the secret behind all living civilisations. And, he could think of no civilisation independently of its art. He, therefore, requested his hearers to enlist the services of those who could translate the nation's dreams into living realities, whose creative imagination could stir the regenerating power behind popular impulses and emotions. The national heritage in art ought to be, he concluded, accepted as an essential equipment of intellectual leadership.

The fourth session of the All-India Civil and Postal Accounts Offices Conference will be held at Lahore under the auspices of the Punjab Civil Accounts Association on the 23rd and 24th May under the presidentship of Mr. Ganga Dharma of Madras. The Conference is recognised by the Government of India.—A.P.

ART HORIZON.

(Continued from page 6.)

arriving at true estimates of the value he could discover in the literature. But the amalgamation of the Society of Architects with the Royal Institute of British Architects is not an ordinary event in the architectural world. It is indicative of far reaching consequences. Nor is the swansong, if one could use the term, in the editorial comment of "Architecture," the organ of the Society of Architects, of casual importance. The following may therefore be offered without further apology.

"Daily Disputed."

The existence of architecture is, observes the editor, daily disputed, just as the existence of God used to be disputed in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Its survival is threatened. Every day its authority is flouted, its truths impunged, its ministrations repulsed. We are told by some that architecture is only an aid to buying and selling the standard-bearer of Greed, in league when necessary, with rapine and plunder. From others we learn that it is only fine name for iron plates and rivets, a courtezan's cloak beneath which,

...Buried in the night,
Preparing destinies of rust,

there stalks the gaunt orature of the iron-founder's furnace. Others again speak of it as an opressive tyrant of the mind, a dead enslavement, exacting fealty towards destiny long since expired." But the conduct of the journal has defined the values, importance and necessity which do the revival of architecture. That is not an insignificant contribution.

"Sense of Architecture,"

But the greatest tribute to the journal should be found in the support it has been fortunate enough in enlisting of the class which the editor describes as "not professional but intellectual." And, its greatest service to the noble art is that it has succeeded "in interesting the citizen with a sense of architecture just as much as it has interested the architect with a sense of citizenship." Will the ammalgamation of the Society with the Institute safeguard this support and sympathy? The amalgamation is, certainly, a great event among the architects. Will it be equally a great event for the advancement of architecture? We must await events.

Books of Importance.

The following are among books to be published shortly. Mr. H. Cosens "The Architecture of Western India." India Society. "A Descriptive Catalogue of the paintings statues, etc., in the India Office" by William Foster. "My Pilgrimage to Ajanta and Bagh" by Mukul C. Dey. It may be pointed out that the book by Mr. Dey will be illustrated by reproduction of the drawings at present loaned to the local School of Art by Dr. Kalliarji C Damji.

BENGAL NO-CHANGERS.

INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA.

CHITTAGONG, May 13.

Babu Hrdayal Nag had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Chandpur. Mr. Nag put a number of questions regarding the activities of the Swarajya Party, their attitude towards the constructive programme and the alleged unfair means adopted in regard to the election of Dr. P. C. Roy in connection with the presidentship of the Faridpur Conference and their general relations with the No-Changers of Bengal.

Mahatma Gandhi replying stated that he still believed and most emphatically held that Swaraj could not come from abroad and must be evolved from within.

Mr. Nag asked the Mahatma why he did not say a word in his speech at Faridpur to contradict or refute Mr. Das' attack on Non-cooperation.

Mahatma Gandhi explained by saying that he had debarred himelf from doing any such thing from the Congress platform as he was himself a party to the Belgaum resolution suspending Non-cooperation. Mahatma Gandhi dismissed the suggestion of Mr. Nag that the Swarajists did not even like his visit and they were in the words of Mr. Nag "simply nonplussed" when Mr. Gandhi accepted the invitation of the no-changers. The Swarajists, Mr. Nag alleged, wanted Mahatma Gandhi's presence at Faridpur to kill non-cooperation Mahatma Gandhi repudiated by saying that Mr. Nag's statements were not based on facts. In conclusion Mahatma Gandhi laid stress on charka and expressed his willingness to cooperate even with the Viceroy if he would only sit down to charka.—A.P.

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MR, DAS' POSITION.

HOW MAHATMA UNDERSTANDS IT,

AHMEDABAD, May 13.

Mahatma Gandhi explains in to-days "Young India" Mr. Das' position as he understands it: He says: "So many people have asked me what is at the back of his manifesto". I put to him the question on behalf o rmy inquiries. His answer was emphatic and characteristic. "My manifesto and my address are in reply to the challenge of European friends. I have repeatedly told them that I abhor violence and I believe that India's freedom can only be attained by non-violence. They then asked me to say the same thing in public in emphatic and unequivocal language. I had no objection and no hesitation. This is the whole history of the manifesto and in my address I have condemned both-violence of the revolutionary and repression of the Government which is but another name for violence. I have also stated the terms on which as a self-respecting man I can cooperate. Let any reasonable man examine them dispassionately and if he discovers flaw in them or in the statement of my position let him point it out to me. It now rests with the Europeans and Government to take the next step." Mahatma Gandhi adds: "The address is remarkably brief, lucid and temperate. There is studied attempt not to wound anybody's susceptibilities. His condemnation of violence is beyond cavil. If I were asked to subscribe to it I should do without perhaps altering a single word or phrase. In my opinion he has built a golden bridge over the gulf that divides the British from us. It is for them to use it if they will."—A.P.

BEHAR ZAMINDARS IN PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, May 13.

The Privy Council has allowed with costs the appeal of Raja Rajendra Narain Dhanjeo from a decision of the High Court of Patna affirming the judgment of the subordinate judge for the plaintiffs for recovery of land washed away from the plaintiff's estate by the river Gandak and subsequently taken possession of, by the appellant on the ground that by immemorial custom the middle line in the bed of the Gandak formed boundary between their two estates and owing to the change of courses of the Gandak land was now on the south side of the bed of the river and belonged to the appellant.—Reuter.

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Economic & Financial Review.

"SHANTI FLOATING."

BY "KRISTODAS."

Those who have got the passion of the sea only can realise the meaning of this expression. There may be torrid heat outside, there may be mental storm raging but to a human form floating the sea affords all the coolness of mind, calmness of atmosphere and spiritual peace. Any one coming to this country from foreign lands will be deluded by outward appearances to think of this analogy when he wants to paint word pictures of the present political and economic situatin, but the analogy will be like all such analogies misleading. The Indian atmosphere has got the apparent coolness and calmness of a human form floating on the sea but as a matter of fact this apparent coolness and calmness is not an index either to spiritual peace or to real political and economic quiet. It is said that trade and industries thrive best under peaceful conditions and in a cool and calm atmosphere. If the Indian conditions were peaceful and calm and quiet they would perhaps form the best background for an impetus being given to the development of trade and industries, but as a matter of fact all this calmness and peace required for the development of trade and industries are wanting in this country and what we have got is but a superficial tranquillity, a peace arising more from indifference than from strength of the soul and so the conditions are more a sign and symbol of the weakness than of potential energy and strength. The after-math of the war saw India in a state of unnatural exhilaration more akin perhaps to intoxication than to anything else. Just as it was to the interests of statesmen and politicians to kick up and continue for a long time that silly and meaningless and even disastrous cry of 'business as usual' in the beginning of the war, so it was to the interests of all these perhaps again to start and continue the still more disastrous cry of 'business in plenty' after the war is over. The cry of any propaganda against defeatism would have been justified but to carry on this sort of propanganda would be the other extreme of defeatism and would land the country sooner or later into serious trouble. Both these cries of 'business as usual' and 'business in plenty' did in fact usher in disasters and miseries and left behind them a trail of national and individual extravagance, unpatriotic war profiteering, hectic indulgence in trade and industrial development followed by liquidation and insolvencies and national nervousness and economic catastrophes. We meet with all this cycle of events not only in this country but in several other countries as well which ignored and disregarded all the economic principles and maxims considered inviolable and almost sacred upto recently. The effervescence and intoxication consequent upon the hectic passions and feelings aroused unnaturally by the war as well as by the after-math of the war died down soon specially as it was impossible for the world trying to regain its normality to continue to indulge in such unwonted luxuries.

REACTION AND DEPRESSION.

Some people can understand reaction following upon an unnatural boom but cannot understand the 'reason detre' for the continuance of the depression so long after the after-math of the war and all its embroglios disappeared or at least have had time to disappear. Believers in trade cycles and inveterate optimists have prepared charts and graphs showing how the properity and depression are but different stages through which trade has to pass in a particular cycle of years and yet trade and industries refuse to be guided by these charts and graphs and year after year they continue to enter new official periods and hear fresh official speeches saying in effect that they have at least got the pot from which the rain-bow grows and yet the next moment, alas, both the rain-bow and the pot have disappeared. We in India were placed in circumstances peculiar to ourselves and we had not only to wait upon the lifting of the clouds from our own atmosphere but also upon the lifting of mists and clouds and fogs from the northernmost and much colder climes of England and several Continental countries. Just as Lord Morley had got his favourite expression of 'Canadian fur-coat' being unsuitable for the Indian climate, our present Finance Member and the Government of India have got the familiar expressions of the continuance of the unsettled European conditions. It is doubtful if even these high authorities would be able to exactly define what is the exact purport of this expression and what should be considered the exact significance by which one can understand that the unsettlement of European conditions had ceased to operate and to function. Several signs and portents which would be considered by ordinary human beings of connoting a cessation of unsettlement are regarded as of no significance as it did not suit these high authorities to admit for Indian purposes any restoration of normal times in Europe. It is said that Lord Krishna once put his famous Wheel on the Sun and obscured his rays for a period of 6 months so that the newly married pair of Abhimanyu and Uttara might meet even when the great war was going on; so the Government of India have put their wheel on the sun obscuring the real facts so far as India is concerned in order that she might not clamour any more for restoration of her normal conditions when European conditions were again restored to normality.

POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY.

What would be considered a sufficiently complicated problem by itself became more complicated through the existence in India of a certain set of political conditions and Great Britain herself being involved in International diplomacies of a far reaching character. Economic injustices and wrongs against which Indian trade and industries have been protesting so long would have been perhaps removed had it not been for the fact that there happened to go on side by side in the country a persistent, strong and relentless agitation for political self-government. The Anglo-Indian commercial community was naturally afraid that both these two agitations coming on side by side would mean that if India attained self-government all the monopolies enjoyed by Anglo-Indian trade and commerce would disappear, and they therefore tried their best to see not only that the pace of political progress of India was slackended but that there were no hopes held out of loosening the economic hold which Great Britain had upon India. I have always held that the real power behind the Government of India is Anglo-Indian trade and commerce and this power would not have minded perhaps some quickening of the political pace or at any rate some reduction in the period of so-called apprenticeship which India is expected to complete, had it not been for the realisation by them of the fact that such a political progress might mean on the economic side wresting away from their hands the monopolies and vested interests which they had got. Assure them that even complete self-government of India will not mean any disturbing of the mastery which Anglo-Indian commercial interests at present enjoy and they will stand perhaps with Indians in the fight for their political progress. Can anybody do this, however? Will our leaders even be justified in committing themselves even to the slightest extent in this direction, for political progress or political self-government will not mean anything if the economic domination of Anglo-Indian trade and industries are to continue? Let there be no misunderstanding on this score. What I have said does not mean that when India attained self-government Indians will try to wrest away from the Anglo-Indians any of their legitimate concessions or rightful occupations. But surely any monopolies or vested interests which may have been created unnaturally, unjustly and at the expense of Indians' right and privileges can no longer at that time be allowed to stand. It is one of the tragedies of our position that very few of our political leaders are exactly cognisant of economic conditions and questions. If it had been otherwise much of the breath wasted over the Lee Commission and the so-called Lee-loot would have been utilised for a fight against the economic domination and we might have been spared much of the bitterness that was created. Recommendations of the Lee Commission were to be protested against but mainly because of the unconstitutional and autocratic manner in which this Commission was foisted upon us, otherwise a few lakhs of rupees or even a crore of rupees saved from the salaries of employees are nothing before the crores of rupees taken away by Anglo-Indian trade and industries in one form or the other.

England has similarly got vast interests in Egypt and the Soudan and it is these economic interests which prevented her from loosening the strangle-hold she has on the so-called independent Egypt and then lastly but perhaps the most important of everything Japan threatens to take up the hegemony of Asia itself. Asia was considered a good hunting ground and a fit prey for exploitation by all the European nations and the claim was justified by several pseudo-scientists arguing for the subjection of Asiatic races to the stronger and more virile European races. Japan it was who first broke this chain of illusion woven round the whole of Asia and it is this supremacy of Japan which is now hanging like a pall upon the peace of mind of big maritime and trading nations like England and America. Japan has been not only a leader in the struggle for political emancipation from the thraldom of the West, but what is considered a greater sin on her part she has led the revolt of making Asia a self-contained continent in the matter of its trade requirements, no longer dependent upon the factories of the West. The revolt has not yet completely succeeded but European nations vividly realise the fact that it is but the beginning of the end. China and India are still two big consuming markets which keep up the smoke in the chimneys of Western factories but it is merely a question of time now when even these two biggest markets of Western countries will free themselves from the yoke of their economic serf-dom and begin like Japan not only to meet their own requirements but also to supply the other Asiatic countries with their own products. A challenge has been thrown to Japan in the shape of a big naval station at Singapore just as the United States threw a challenge by passing the anti-Japanese legislation. The sway of Japan over the Pacific is thus indirectly threatened and a vigorous effort perhaps the last of its kind is made by the European powers for the retention of their supremacy over Asia. It remains to be seen how the Little Island Nation of the East meets the gathering forces of European civilisation. Already Japan has made treaties with Russia and China showing how she too is not unaware of the new developments ad growth of elemental forces.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.